

JPRS-UPS-84-098

13 November 1984

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

13 November 1984

USSR REPORT POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL

Syrian Communist Party History, Future Tasks Described (A. I. Vavilov; VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS, No 10, Oct 84) ..	1
Recent PRC Story Collection on Cultural Revolution Reviewed (Sergey Merinov; LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, 10 Oct 84)	10
Yakovlev Book Assails U.S. 'Mass Consciousness' (Vitaliy Kobysh; LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, 17 Oct 84)	12
Africa Institute Director Gromyko Scores U.S. Role in Africa (Ya. Lomko; SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, 12 Oct 84).	15

NATIONAL

Party Leadership Control 'From Above,' 'From Below,' Explored (N. Burmistrov; PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN', No 11, Jun 84)	16
U.S. Church Delegation Concludes USSR Visit (TASS, 23 Oct 84)	23
U.S., USSR Clergymen Issue Communique Urging Peace (TASS, 24 Oct 84)	24
Youth Paper on Seventh Day Adventist Activities (Boris Chekhonin; KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, 4 Oct 84)	25
Alcohol Essential To Pay for Services in Countryside (I. Berasyuk; SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA, 12 Oct 84)	27
Tashkent Hosts All-Union Meeting on Work Force Distribution (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 12 Sep 84)	27

REGIONAL

Lithuanian Plenum Views Party Leadership Methods (SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 7 Sep 84)	28
Information Report Grishkyavichus Speech	
SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA on Ukrainian Shooting Incident (G. Bandarovskiy; SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA, 8 Sep 84)	42
Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Holds Conference (SOVETAKAN AYASTAN, 3 Oct 84)	48
Latvian CP CC Punishes Party, Ministry Officials (SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA, 15 Aug 84)	50
Editorial on Ideological Values of National Symbols (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 18 Sep 84)	54
Armenian Science and Technology Commission Held (SOVETAKAN AYASTAN, 27 Sep 84)	56
Uzbek Seminar on Komsomol Girls' Political Involvement (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 8 Sep 84)	57
Uzbek Komsomol Shortcomings Discussed at Party Aktiv Meeting (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 9 Sep 84)	57
Kiev Enterprise Director Expelled From Party (PRAVDA, 1 Oct 84)	58
Nabiyev Addresses Party Organization Meeting (KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA, 28 Sep 84)	58
Nabiyev Speaks to Komsomol Leaders (KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA, 29 Sep 84)	58
Briefs Kunayev Receives Indian Ambassador	59

INTERNATIONAL

SYRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY HISTORY, FUTURE TASKS DESCRIBED

AU231240 Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 10, Oct 84 (Signed to Press 28 Sep 84) pp 113-117

[Article by A. I. Vavilov: "In the Struggle for the Independence and Social Progress of Syria. (On the 60th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Syrian Communist Party)"]

[Text] The united organization of Syrian and Lebanese communists--the Syrian Communist Party--was founded in October 1924. It was a stormy time, rich in major political events. The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution had a stimulating effect upon the national liberation movement of the Arab peoples and opened up new prospects before them in their struggle for independence and progress. The Communist Party came into being on the eve of the broad popular uprising against the French occupation, which continued for 2 years. The communists actively participated in the patriotic movement and conducted propaganda work among the broad masses of the working people, acquainting the masses with the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and urging them to struggle for social progress. In 1933, for the first time in the Arab East, in Syria, the Communist Party Manifesto was translated into Arabic. The author of the translation was Kh. Bakhdash, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party. In June 1925 the Communists began publishing their own press organ--the newspaper AL-INSANIYA (MANKIND), although it was soon banned by the French colonial authorities. After action on the part of the popular masses, who demanded the abolition of the French mandate on Syria and Lebanon, the activities of the Communist Party were declared illegal. (Footnote 1) (50 Years of the Syrian Communist Party. Documents and Materials (in Arabic), Damascus, 1974, p 8).

In 1925 the first congress of the Syrian Communist Party was held in illegal conditions. The congress adopted a manifesto demanding the confiscation of lands in the possession of feudal lords and foreign companies and their transference to the peasantry, as well as the introduction of progressive legislation on labor.

In 1924 the Syrian Communist Party was accepted into the Comintern. Kh. Bakhdash participated in the work of the seventh congress.

In March 1931 a general boycott of monopolies began in Syria and Lebanon at the appeal of the workers' class which lasted several months. In November 1931 communists participated in demonstrations in honor of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The exacerbation of the class struggle in the countries of the Arab East required a change in communists' tactics. In June 1933 a plenary session of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party was held which set communists the task of activating their work among the masses and inspiring the working people and all patriotic forces to struggle for the liquidation of foreign domination. On the basis of the political platform put forward by the plenum the Communist Party subsequently was able to achieve important successes in forming an anti-imperialist front. (Footnote 2) (ibid, p 9)

In 1933-34 the strike movement intensified in Syria and Lebanon. During these years the communists organized a number of major strikes during which economic and political demands were put forward which answered the vital interests of the working people, and they also participated in the nationwide movement against the French tobacco monopoly.

With the government of the National Front's assumption of power in France the Syrian Communist Party came out from underground, joined the nationwide movement against colonialism, and developed the struggle to abolish the French mandate. (Footnote 3) (Kh. Bakhdash, The National Liberation Movement and the Struggle for Socialism (in Arabic), Damascus, p 11) The Communist Party leadership strove to form a united front with all anti-imperialist forces and developed contacts with the leaders of other patriotic parties and with representatives of the government. The courageous struggle of the communists for national independence and for the vital interests of the popular masses was conducive to the Syrian Communist Party's increased influence and prestige. At the party's appeal the working people took part in demonstrations and participated in meetings organized by the communists. The Syrian Communist Party conducted active work in the trade unions. The communists published the newspaper SAWT AL-SHA'B (VANGUARD), as well as translating into Arabic and publishing works by classical scholars of Marxism-Leninism.

During the years of World War II the activities of the Syrian Communist Party were concentrated on organizing the antifascist struggle. Soon after the beginning of military operations the League of Struggle against Fascism and Nazism was formed at the communists' initiative, which developed the work aimed at wrecking the expansionist plans of the Axis Powers in the Middle East. The growth in the authority of the Communist Party and of other anti-imperialist forces seriously alarmed the colonial authorities and local reactionaries. Syrian and Lebanese patriots began to be subjected to victimization. Police repression came down hard on the party. Its leaders were arrested. In September 1939 the Communist Party was forced to retreat underground. The activities of the League of Struggle against Fascism and Nazism, led by communists, were banned.

The occupation of France by German fascist troops and the formation of the Vichy regime exacerbated the situation in the Middle East still further. The pro-Hitler French government placed the territory of Syria and Lebanon under the control of the German-Italian Armistice Commission. The pillaging of the country began. At the same time the persecution of patriotic forces intensified. In August 1940 Kh. Bakhdash, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party, and a number of other leaders were sentenced to a long imprisonment. However, the blows of the reactionaries did not break the will of the Syrian communists. Despite repression, they continued the struggle, having become one of the leading forces of the national resistance to the fascist authorities. The newspaper SAWT AL-SHA'B played a vital role in activating this movement.

The resistance of the popular masses contributed to the expulsion of the fascist proteges from Syria and Lebanon in the summer of 1941 by the troops of Great Britain and "Free France." On 27 September 1941 Syria was formally proclaimed an independent republic. (Footnote 4) (Pages from the History of the Struggle Against Fascism in Syria (in Arabic), Damascus, 1975).

Emerging from underground, the Syrian Communist Party once again conducted active work in the trade unions, consistently defending the vital interests and rights of the workers class and all the working people. The patriotic activities of the communists won them the trust of the popular masses not only in the cities, but also in the villages. More and more new members swelled the party ranks.

By its second congress, which was held in December 1943-January 1944, the Communist Party was considerably stronger. The congress adopted the Syrian Communist Party program, which contained demands to strengthen the sovereignty of Syria and Lebanon, evacuate foreign troops from their territory, and establish a democratic republican regime. The program called for the cohesion and anti-imperialist solidarity of the Arab peoples and for national liberation. The Syrian Communist Party program set the tasks of nationalizing foreign property, improving the standard of living of the working people and developing culture on a democratic basis. The program aims of the communists made it possible for the patriotic forces of Syria to see clear guidelines for further struggling for the independent progressive development of their motherland. The congress also adopted a resolution on the separate existence of the Syrian and Lebanese Communist Parties.

The utter defeat of fascism in World War II and the subsequent cardinal changes in the distribution of forces in the world arena created favorable conditions for the growth of the national liberation movement in the Middle East. Under pressure from this movement the question of the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Syria and Lebanon was brought up for discussion in the UN Security Council. The communists and other patriotic forces of Syria and Lebanon highly appraised the principled and consistent position of the Soviet Union, which at the United Nations actively spoke in favor of granting full independence to the Syrian and Lebanese peoples.

The many years of struggle by Syrian patriots for the complete liberation of their motherland, an important contribution to which was made by the Syrian Communist Party, was crowned with victory. On 17 April 1946 the French colonial troops were forced to leave the land of Syria. However, power was immediately seized by the bourgeoisie and large landowners; Syria became the object of the intrigues of Western powers. Imperialist circles in Great Britain and France, and also in the United States, tried to keep the country dependent and to draw it into military-political blocs.

In the conditions of the offensive launched by right-wing forces, which were supported from abroad, in December 1947 the Syrian Communist Party was once again declared illegal. But even underground the party continued to actively participate in the movement of the broad popular masses protesting against the sway of internal reaction and the pressure of imperialist circles. Considering the concrete historical situation, the communists of Syria and Lebanon once again joined forces in a united party in order to act in conjunction with one another (during the period 1948-58).

In 1954 the reactionary Shishakli dictatorship was overthrown in Syria and parliamentary elections were held. The leader of the Communist Party Kh. Bakhdash was elected deputy for the capital's electoral district. The Syrian people thereby expressed their recognition of the communists' patriotic services and their important contribution to the cause of national liberation. The party was given the opportunity to defend the real interests of the people on vital matters concerning domestic and international policy from the parliamentary tribune. During this period the communists advanced slogans of struggle against attempts to draw Syria into imperialist military blocs and against the retention of the influence of the Western monopolies in the national economy. At the same time the party continued to work toward uniting the workers and trade union movement and broadening its influence among the peasantry, and it also strove to unite anti-imperialist forces and to form a national-democratic government.

At the end of the 50's the Syrian Communist Party supported the unification of Syria and Egypt and the formation of the United Arab Republic, deeming it necessary to struggle for Arab unity on an anti-imperialist basis. The Syrian communists explained their position on the question of unification by pointing out the increasing intrigues on the part of U.S. imperialism against the Arab states and its attempts to force its "aid" upon Syria.

The unification of Syria and Egypt turned out to be fragile as it was insufficiently prepared: The transformation of Syria's social and state structure according to the Egyptian model was implemented without consideration for specific local conditions. In view of this, the Syrian Communist Party published a political platform containing an appeal to review the foundations of unification on progressive, democratic principles. This document was used by the secret police as the pretext for mass repressions against the communists. In 1959 the Syrian Communist Party was once again forced to go underground.

After Syria's withdrawal from the United Arab Republic in September 1961 the governments which replaced one another in the country and which represented the interests of the bourgeoisie and large landowners continued to persecute the communists. Under these conditions the Communist Party expended efforts to unite the various detachments of the anti-imperialist forces into a united front. Demonstrations were held in the country, the participants of which demanded a return to a constitutional system, the abolition of antidemocratic legislation, and an end to driving peasants from the lands granted them by the agrarian reform implemented during the period of Syrian-Egyptian unity.

In March 1963 the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party (ASRP) came to power in Syria, which proclaimed the building of "an Arab socialist society" in the country as its aim. In 1965 the ASRP promulgated a program of socioeconomic transformations which envisaged, in particular, implementing agrarian reform, confiscating feudal lands and distributing them among the landless peasants and poor, nationalizing natural resources and the property of foreign companies, and creating a state sector on this basis. (Footnote 5) (Documents sur la Transformation Socialiste en RAS, Damascus, 1965). The Syrian communists supported this program, being in favor of cooperation between all patriotic, anti-imperialist forces in the interests of strengthening the country's independence and socioeconomic progress. In this respect they adhered to the principle of retaining the independence of the Communist Party while defining its position on major political and socioeconomic problems. (Footnote 6) (Kh. Bakhdash, Selected Articles, Moscow, 1970, p 31).

The government of left-wing Ba'thists (ASRP), which was formed in February 1966, declared its intention to strive to deepen socioeconomic transformations while relying upon the working masses and to pursue an anti-imperialist foreign policy. A resolution adopted at the June (1966) Central Committee plenum of the Syrian Communist Party declared its support for this course of the government's, and for its progressive socio-economic transformations and foreign policy, and it stated the necessity to develop cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. While supporting the ASRP in the implementation of this policy, the Syrian Communist Party criticized the measures and steps taken by the ASRP leadership which were at variance with the course it had proclaimed, defended the interests of the working people in both the cities and the countryside, and demanded the development of democracy in the interests of these strata of the population.

During this period the cooperation between the ASRP and the Syrian Communist Party and other anti-imperialist forces, which began to take shape in practice as early as 1965, was further developed. At first one, and then two representatives of the Communist Party entered the government of Syria. (Footnote 7) (History of the International Workers and National Liberation Movement, pt 4, Moscow, 1978, p 356).

The cohesion of anti-imperialist forces on a platform of struggle for social progress and the strengthening of national independence created favorable conditions for practically limiting the influence of the exploitative classes and strengthening the revolutionary-democratic regime. This prospect aroused stubborn opposition on the part of the bourgeoisie and large landowners, exacerbation of the class struggle, and intensification of the demarcation of sociopolitical forces within the country, including within the ASRP itself.

In November 1970, as a result of a "corrective movement," a new party leadership headed by H. al-Asad was elected, which continued to pursue a progressive, anti-imperialist course. Measures to develop cooperation between the ASRP and other progressive parties and organizations were adopted with the aim of broadening the social and political base of the regime. In March 1972 for the first time in Syria's history the National Progressive Front was formed, the statute and charter of which was signed by the leaders of the ASRP, the Syrian Communist Party, the Arab Socialist Union, the Socialist Unionist Party, and the Arab Socialist Party. (Footnote 8) (ibid, p 357). The formation of the Front was an important victory for the anti-imperialist forces of the Syrian people, opened up new possibilities for their cohesion, and helped to wreck the plans of the enemies of Syria's independent development, the aim of which was to destabilize the situation in the country.

Implementing transformations in the agricultural sphere, and, in particular, expropriating lands from feudal lords and large landowners, forming agricultural cooperatives (mainly supply and sale cooperatives) on these lands, expanding the state sector of the economy, bringing into operation new industrial enterprises and particularly the Euphrates hydroelectric power plant, which was built with economic and technical assistance given by the USSR and which has strengthened the energy base of the Syrian Arab Republic's developing national industry, and other measures helped to strengthen the country's economic independence. The Communist Party leadership called on all Syrian Communist Party members to actively participate in implementing these progressive socioeconomic measures. (Footnote 9) (Kh. Bakhdash, For the Triumph of the Principles of Marxism-Leninism and Proletarian Internationalism (in Arabic), Damascus, 1972, pp 45-50). At the same time the Communist Party drew attention in the decisions of its congresses and central committee plenums to the fact that the measures adopted in Syria in recent years for the "liberalization of the economy," the granting of great freedom to the private sector, and the encouragement of an influx of foreign capital were leading to a revival of the trading, financial, and comprador bourgeoisie and to the activation of pro-Western elements and figures opposed to the progressive socioeconomic transformations. The Communist Party warned against the dangers posed to the progressive regime of the Syrian Arab Republic by the bourgeoisie operating in the sphere of intermediary services between the state and private sectors and in the sphere of wholesale trade and building contracts. The new status of the national bourgeoisie taking shape in the cities and in the countryside, in the opinion of the Syrian Communist Party, was having a noticeable negative influence upon the country's sociopolitical life.

In May 1980 the fifth Syrian Communist Party Congress was held in Damascus. "Our congress," said Kh. Bakhdash, general secretary of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee, in his accountability report to the Central Committee, "is a congress of firm and unshakeable belief in the principles of proletarian internationalism, the cornerstone of which is cohesion around the CPSU. Our congress is a congress of struggle against any manifestation of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism and against any fashionable theories alien to Marxism-Leninism like Eurocommunism, which has failed, or others similar to it." (Footnote 10) (The Fifth Congress of the Syrian Communist Party, Moscow, 1982, p 6). The congress confirmed the correctness of the party's strategic policy of struggling against imperialism and reaction, rallying all patriotic forces in Syria in the interests of the country's independent, progressive development, and cooperating with the ASRP. While supporting as a whole the anti-imperialist policy pursued by the country's leadership in the international arena, the communists also spoke in favor of perfecting domestic policy. The congress emphasized the necessity to implement radical socioeconomic transformations in the interests of the working people and to strengthen the state sector. The Communist Party today considers struggling to ensure the social progress of the Syrian people, to defend the rights and aspirations of the workers, peasants, and all the working people, improve the conditions of their life, weaken the positions and influence of bourgeois, exploitative circles, strengthen the positions of the state sector, liberate the Syrian economy from the trammels of unequal relations with the capitalist countries, and develop fruitful cooperation with the socialist and developing states to be its main domestic policy task.

The patriotism of the Syrian communists was fully manifest during the difficult days for the Syrian and other Arab peoples, when they were the subjects of Israeli aggression in 1967, during the flaring up of military operations in 1973, and during Israeli aggression, coupled with U.S. participation, in Lebanon in 1982. In the violent clashes with invaders the communists selflessly fought shoulder to shoulder with other Syrian patriots for the independence of their country. Many of them died on the field of battle as heroes while defending the legitimate right of the Syrian and other Arab peoples to freedom and independence.

In the present-day tense situation in the Middle East, the Syrian communists are opposed to the aggressive, adventurist course of the United States and are in favor of liberating the Syrian Golan Heights, the south of Lebanon, and all other occupied Arab lands from the Israeli aggressors. The Syrian Communist Party firmly supports the progressive, anti-imperialist course pursued by the Syrian leadership and its policy of developing friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other progressive, peace-loving forces which ensure the country's stability in the face of the subversive plans of the United States, Israel, and Arab reactionaries. The communists continue to struggle to wreck the Camp David agreements and the "Reagan plan."

The Syrian communists actively support the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and their course in matters concerning a Middle East settlement. The USSR's proposals of 29 July 1984 in particular met with full approval and understanding in the Syrian Communist Party.

"The Soviet Union's proposals for a Middle East settlement," noted Yu Faysal, deputy secretary general of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee in an interview with a TASS correspondent in Damascus, "are a new and important contribution to the struggle to establish peace in the Middle East. They fully and completely correspond to the principles of the peace-loving Soviet foreign policy, principles founded by V.I. Lenin... The Soviet Union has worked and continues to work to satisfy the legitimate rights of the Arab peoples and to liquidate the dangerous hotbed of tension in the Middle East..."

"The Syrian and other Arab peoples welcome the Soviet proposals and regard them as an incentive to convoke an international conference on the Middle East. All patriots and progressive figures in the Arab world regard the Soviet initiative as a path toward a just solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. They express their gratitude to the USSR for its support for the national aspirations of the Arabs." (Footnote 11) (NIDAL AL-SHA'B (in Arabic, No 36, 1984).

Throughout the whole 60 years of its existence the Syrian Communist Party has consistently advocated developing and strengthening Soviet-Arab friendship and cooperation and has maintained fraternal relations with the CPSU. Representatives of the Syrian Communist Party have attended all postwar CPSU congresses and participated in celebrations on the event of the 50th and 60th anniversaries of the October Revolution, the 100th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birthday, and the 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. In an article dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Syria, the newspaper NIDAL AL-SHA'B, organ of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee, wrote: "The Soviet Union's support has helped the Syrian people in their struggle against fascist colonial domination and for genuine independence. Thanks to this support the Syrian Arab Republic today decisively counteracts the hostile plans of imperialism and Zionism and continues the struggle for a just solution to the Middle East crisis...."

"The relations existing between the two countries are reflected in the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed in 1980. They are based on the principles of equality and mutual respect. The first socialist state in the world gives the Syrian people help in defending their freedom and independence. Thanks to the USSR Syria looks confidently to the future..." (Footnote 12) (IZVESTIYA, 22 July 1984).

The Syrian communists have won prestige and respect in the Middle East and in the international arena as a whole by their courageous struggle for Syria's independence and progressive development and for the interests of the working people. They consistently uphold the principles of

Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and work for the unity and cohesion of the world communist movement on these principles. "The Syrian Communist Party is one of the detachments of the international communist movement," said Comrade Kh. Bakdash at the Fifth Syrian Communist Party Congress. "Such is the firm and unchanging tradition upon which the members of our party are educated. No force can shake this tradition. Our party has selflessly struggled, struggles today, and will continue to struggle for the unity of the international communist movement, which is founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism." (Footnote 13) (The Fifth Congress of the Syrian Communist Party, Moscow, 1982, p 76).

And today the Syrian Communist Party is in the front ranks of progressive forces struggling against the intrigues of imperialism, Zionism, and reaction in the Middle East, for a just and lasting peace in the region, and for progressive socioeconomic transformations in its country.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Pravda". "Voprosy istorii KPSS", 1984.

CSO: 1807/57

INTERNATIONAL

RECENT PRC STORY COLLECTION ON CULTURAL REVOLUTION REVIEWED

PM121406 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Oct 84 p 15

[Sergey Merinov book review under the rubric "Translation Bookshelf":
"Man and His Shadow"]

[Text] If all the translations of Chinese artistic literature into Russian were gathered together, the result would be a library as sizable as it is interesting. There is perhaps no other language into which Chinese literature has been and is being translated on such a scale, with such knowledge of the subject, and--this is very important--with such respect for China's great literature.

Soviet sinology is justly proud of the fact that the "Chinese library" in Russian expands year by year, is becoming increasingly varied, and is presenting to the reader new names and unknown pages from a centuries-old culture. Two more books were published recently: An anthology of modern short stories entitled "Man and His Shadow," and "Chinese Pastoral Lyrics of the 3d-14th Centuries" (Footnote) ("Man and His Shadow" [Chelovek i Yego Ten], Molodaya Gvardiya Publishing House, Moscow, 1983. "Chinese Pastoral Lyrics of the 3d-14th Centuries" [Kitayskaya Peyzazhbaya Lirika III-XIV Vekov], Moscow State University Publishing House, 1984).

Traditional Chinese poetry needs no special recommendation at all--its merit was duly recognized a long time ago. And the anthology which we are presenting can only increase the number of its admirers. Pastoral lyrics comprise an entire continent in Chinese poetry, a continent as large and as beautiful as landscape in traditional Chinese painting. "His poetry evokes paintings, and his paintings evoke poetry," the wonderful poet Su Shi wrote of Wang Wei. The landscapes in old Chinese verse and paintings are truly identical--they belong to the same lofty poetical genre. The artistic value of the exquisite laconic verses can certainly be appreciated even by readers unversed in the highly complex traditional symbolism, imagery, and aesthetic norms. The poetry of "mountains and waters" and "gardens and fields" has retained its attraction throughout the centuries and demands reflection and an audience. It unexpectedly reveals the subtlest and hardly perceptible threads linking man to the splash of a lake's water, the sad cry of the pheasant, the

entire structure of the universe. Many of the poets included in the anthology were poor, wandered in search of a better lot and of human sympathy, but in the end history has given them their due in return for the beauty they have given to people.

China recently went through sad times, when the nation's cultural heritage was crudely misinterpreted and rejected. The slogan "antiquity in the service of the present," which was current during the "cultural revolution," often meant either oblivion and prohibition, or distortion of the creative work of the writers and poets of ancient and medieval times.

But the living had to experience even worse things. And many of today's Chinese writers are examining those years and trying to understand what it was that helped people remain people, and what it was that, on the other hand, made them lose their human character. This is the subject of the short stories included in the anthology "Man and His Shadow." Either man or only man's shadow; either a shadow blocking off the light for other people or a salutary shadow; either a shadow which man unreasonably perceives to be his own self or a shadow really gaining power over man.

Each of the four short stories contains only one central figure. An engineer who was ranked among the "right-wing elements" while still young. An amazingly pure and complete character. Through the years of degradation and hard trials he managed to retain his faith in himself and in people.

A leading official, secretary of a city party committee. This character is more complex. Yes, service to the revolution; yes, unconditional devotion to the cause; yes, hard and responsible work. But also alienation from people, even from those closest to him for whose sake he lives and works. The time for reassessment of values came when he, an active organizer of harsh reeducation [prorabotochnyy] campaigns, himself fell into the wringer of the merciless "cultural revolution."

An elderly school watchman. A quiet and unremarkable man. Suddenly the waves of "struggle and criticism" that were obligatory in those years reached the school--and everyone saw that beneath his modest honesty and unremarkability lay probity and courage, qualities that could have cost people dear in those times. This old man became the moral backbone of the people around him.

Finally, a satirical short story introduces a "major writer"--a rogue with the ability to "sink" others while remaining afloat and prospering.

The authors of the short stories have managed to create the characters of their contemporaries, living persons with their weaknesses and strength, base and noble features, painful losses and bright hopes. They are described in situations demanding far from simple decisions from people and posing difficult moral choices. And despite all the shortcomings of the heroes, the stories end on an optimistic note: Not everything is lost so long as man has not lost his own self.

The "Chinese library" in Russian has been supplemented by two more books. And they will certainly attract readers' attention.

INTERNATIONAL

YAKOVLEV BOOK ASSAILS U.S. 'MASS CONSCIOUSNESS'

PM171417 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 17 Oct 84 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion" Column: "America From Truman to Reagan"]

[Text] Why is it that the U.S. ruling circles have for a 100 years and more been utterly convinced that the Lord God entrusted to them the mission of world leadership? What is the reason for the fact that the U.S. citizen consumes five times as much energy (and most of it from sources in other countries) than other inhabitants of the planet do, on average? Finally, how can the following irreconcilable things be reconciled: Polls conducted among the U.S. population show that the majority--if not the vast majority--of Americans are still prisoners of the big lie about the "Soviet threat," and therefore support plans to build up their country's armaments. But on the other hand, the same polls have revealed that the vast majority of U.S. citizens consider nuclear war a real threat and would like not only a nuclear weapons freeze, but if possible the total elimination of these weapons. And many Americans suspect that their government is not moving toward a freeze on these weapons--and still less their complete elimination--because it reserves the right to a first nuclear strike. How can all this be explained?

The answer to these difficult questions is provided--at some length, and without any attempt to oversimplify matters--in A.N. Yakovlev's new book "From Truman to Reagan: Doctrines and Realities of the Nuclear Age" ["Ot Trumena do Reagana: Doktriny i Realnosti Yadernogo Veka"], which has just been published by the Molodaya Gvardiya Publishing House. The book is noteworthy for the depth and seriousness of its study of problems which are of extremely great importance for an understanding of what is happening in the world, where it is going, and what might become of it.

The well-known scientist, who has been watching America and its economy and policy attentively for many years now, does not simply define and explain what is happening in the United States, but seeks the roots of events and phenomena and predicts their future development. That should obviously be the function of the true scientific researcher in our disturbing times.

Much could be said about this book: Every chapter is basically a book in itself, packed with very interesting material. I would like to dwell on one problem which appears to be of special concern to the author.

How do the masters of America, with its bourgeois democratic institutions, manage to do what they do--from killing millions of people in Indochina to mocking the citizens of their own country, even to the extent of genocide against the Indians? The author explains: There are many reasons, and not least among them is the fact that the United States is a country of people who, for the most part, are astonishingly ill informed and ignorant. Listen to A.N. Yakovlev: "The country is governed more by deception and demagoguery than by conviction... Here stereotypes and myths are preferred to objective information and knowledge... The lie which permeates this society has taught people to regard illusions as realities, chauvinism as patriotism, demagoguery as dignity, and the hawking of sensation on the news market as freedom of information. Little concern is caused in the country by the fact that television for mass consumption, low-grade thrillers and open pornography, and books which sow racial and national hatred do much to form the mass consciousness and culture of society, primitivizing man's spiritual world."

Of course, all this does not happen of its own accord, spontaneously. This stifling atmosphere is deliberately created by the ruling forces, because it makes people as pliable as wax when it comes to manipulating their consciousness and receptive to ideas like "American exclusivity" and "divine predestination." From here it is a straight road to the thorough, purposeful formation in the mass consciousness of the image of an "enemy" who threatens the very existence of the United States, which leads to the acceptance of war as a means of eliminating that "enemy" and ensuring your own survival. Again, I quote A.N. Yakovlev: "It was drummed into the heads of the American pilots who bombed Vietnamese cities and villages that they were liberators saving the Vietnamese. They did not have time to grasp what it was that the Vietnamese had to be saved from, but it was well and truly dinned into them that they had to be saved. Just as the Grenadians and Lebanese had to be 'saved'... No, this is not a grotesque oversimplification. It is an example of fooling people--in a way that is ludicrous, monstrous, and potentially dangerous to all mankind."

The danger is twofold. In the nuclear age, fooling people in this way creates an environment which fosters the very worst. But after all, America's masters are actually pushing the world toward that worst: The idea of world domination has today gained the form of a practical state course in Washington. What does this mean for us, for other peoples? A.N. Yakovlev concludes his book with these words: "Now that the center of world imperialism has become extremely adventurist, extreme vigilance is needed on the part of all who value peace on the planet. The public lethargy of many people which still persists in the Western world and their ill-informedness and prejudices must be overcome. As for the

Soviet Union, it will remain a firm adherent of the policy of peace and will do all in its power to stop mankind from sliding into the nuclear abyss. Our country sees this as its international, humanist mission on the threshold of the third millenium."

A.N. Yakovlev has created a major, very important work. It combines real science, in-depth research, and a vivid journalistic form.

CSO: 1807/52

INTERNATIONAL

AFRICA INSTITUTE DIRECTOR GROMYKO SCORES U.S. ROLE IN AFRICA

PM220955 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 12 October carries on page 4 a 1,600-word interview with Anatoliy Gromyko, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Africa Institute and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by own correspondent Ya. Lomko. In the interview, entitled "Africa in the Imperialists' Plans," Gromyko blames the "instability of many countries" in Africa on the "imperialists," "who stop at nothing in the methods they use--separatism and tribalism are fanned, coups d'etat staged, and stooges employed."

The United States is said to have the "leading role" in this. Regarding the "difficulties of economic and social development in African countries," he says that they "are to a considerable extent the result of the colonial yoke and the predatory policy of the Western monopolies." He claims that "foreign capital" has a "key position" in a "whole number of African countries" and that "neocolonialist exploitation is increasing." He asserts that "America's neocolonialist policy regarding Africa has been sharply stepped up under the Reagan Administration" and that "the main emphasis in Washington's Africa policy is being placed on strengthening the military-political bloc with South Africa." Gromyko then illustrates how the Soviet Union has acted as an "ally of the young African states in overcoming economic difficulties and in their unceasing struggle against imperialist forces" with figures on Soviet-African trade relations, economic and technical assistance, training, and so forth.

CSO: 1807/56

NATIONAL

PARTY LEADERSHIP CONTROL 'FROM ABOVE,' 'FROM BELOW,' EXPLORED

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 11, Jun 84 (signed to press 29 May 84)
pp 40-44

[Article by N. Burmistrov: "Combining Control from Above with Control from Below"]

[Text] At the present stage, questions of the style and methods of their work acquire particular significance for every party committee and every primary party organization. The essence of these questions and the ways of resolving them are revealed thoroughly and in detail in the resolutions of the 26th Party Congress, in the subsequent CPSU CC plenums and resolutions, and in the speeches of Comrade K. U. Chernenko. In these it is emphasized that an indispensable condition for raising the level of party management is good arrangement of control in party organizations for the fulfillment of party directives and aims and for their own resolutions. Control is the most vital trait of the Leninist style, which all party organizations must urgently master.

The positions on control worked out by V.I. Lenin are principal ones and have lost none of their topicality today. The founder of our party and of the Soviet state taught that after aims and goals have been determined, decisions made and cadres placed, the center of gravity of party work must be concentrated on the organization of matters, on control for the practical realization of what is recognized to be necessary and expedient. He considered that control must be implemented according to the full aim of execution, beginning with the organ itself that made the decision and ending with all the basic links that participate in general work. The personal participation of party organ administrators in this work, regular examinations by them of the condition of matters at the local level and visits by them to the power party links may indisputably accelerate the realization of party decisions and direct the daily and fixed attention of all workers in the party apparatus to what is occurring and how it is occurring in the lower links.

At the same time, V.I. Lenin believed that control from above does not exhaust the whole matter of organizing the fulfillment of a decision. It must be supplemented by control from below. As many communists and non-party members as possible must be drawn into participation in examinations of the actual state of affairs. Only massive, comprehensive control permits the party committees and the primary organizations to put resolutions that are made into practice successfully. V.I. Lenin indicated that control from below is also necessary

"in order to make certain by facts and by experience of whether the decisions made are correct and to what extent, as well as of what political events must be introduced into them after they have been made" ("Complete Works," vol 11, p 133).

The Leninist requirements on the organization of control and verification of execution remain immutable for our party and all of its organizations. At the 26th party congress it was said that under present conditions, the whole system of control must act with particular precision and effectiveness, and that it is a matter of paramount importance for the party organizations that all work to improve the style and methods of party management should be placed under increased control. It was noted at the congress that the art of management does not consist of engendering and lavishing directive instructions for every occasion, but of making a decision and rigorously striving for its fulfillment in the prescribed time. Control over the fulfillment of decisions must be systematically and efficiently implemented simultaneously from above and from below.

Recently, the party committees and the primary party organizations have devoted increased attention to the arrangement of effective party control. This increases the progress of their work in managing socio-economic processes and promotes increased effectiveness of public production and a more rational utilization of material and labor resources. Well-placed control cuts off bad management and waste, and assists the establishment of conditions of high exactingness and responsibility in every labor collective for the matters entrusted to it. The practice of many party committees confirms again and again that the better they look after the fulfillment of party resolutions, the more they pay attention to the suggestions and critical observations of the rank and file workers, the more fully they implement their managerial activity.

In the arsenal of the party committees, there are many forms of organizational work which essentially personify control from above. As mentioned above, this involves personal visits by secretaries and members of bureaus, and workers in the party apparatus of enterprises and institutions for the purpose of acquainting themselves with the state of affairs. In recent years, in the practice of many party committees, trips to sites by special brigades that conduct complex examinations of party organizational, ideological and economic work have become widespread. Such examinations usually precede the hearing of accounts of managers of lower party, soviet, economic and public organizations at plenums and meetings of bureau committees. At these, the results of their activity are analyzed, shortcomings and omissions are disclosed and recommendations and advice are given for improving the style and methods of management.

There are also other forms of control from above. At the present time, for example, the party commissions of party committees have noticeably broadened the sphere of their activity: they are continually more frequently linked to the control of fulfillment of party resolutions and they study the economic, political and internal party problems standing before the party organizations, as well as the state of cadre work.

But in what forms is control from below implemented?

Without exaggeration, it is possible to say that the forms of control from below are as various as our social and productive life itself. Workers, *koklhoz* members and specialists, whether they are communists or non-party members, are interested participants in constructive activity and are the strictest controllers of their production sectors and their collectives. Neither serious disruptions nor the smallest omissions and slips in work escape their notice. Their experience, their opinions, their suggestions and critical observations have a major significance for putting into practice the plans of the party, its resolutions and directives. Communists and non-party members share their observations, ideas and suggestions at party and workers' meetings, at permanently active production conferences, at economic and technical production conferences, meetings and seminars, and at such independent activity workers' organizations as preceptors' councils, the bureau of economic analysis and others. A great deal of practical criticism and many useful ideas are contained in letters from workers that are received by party and soviet organs. In these, an evaluation is given of the actions of officials and the work methods of administrative organs are examined. A sensitive attitude to the suggestions and signals of the rank and file permits a real combining of control from above with control from below.

It was noted at the February (1984) CC CPSU Plenum that heeding words coming from a labor environment, from the front line of socialist construction, and consulting with working people must be a primary obligation and a deep internal need of every communist administrator today.

At the foundation of party control lies the principle of democratic centralism, in accordance with which the activity of all party, state and public organizations in our country is built. The organic combination of two sources--centralism and democratism--in party control permits the successful resolution of major political and social tasks, the steady increase in activity of the work of party organs, the fostering in communists of a feeling of responsibility for the state of affairs in their party home and the involvement of the working masses in a spontaneous direction with state and public affairs.

It is naturally impossible to understand the requirement for a combination of control from above and control from below in a formal and simplified manner. The point is not that a party committee, having taken a certain decision for control, should specify, with arithmetical precision, the number of measures which will be conducted in the apparatus and the number to be conducted locally. In party practice, as everyone knows, the processes of making decisions and examinations are sometimes difficult; delimitation is simply impossible also to separate one form of control from another. For example, an oblast or city party conference takes place. This is a higher organ of a corresponding party organization and, of course, it passes resolutions which determine its activity for an extended period of time. But a conference is also a platform for the thorough discussion of the state of current affairs, for the disclosure of existing underfulfillments and shortcomings in the style and methods of management of the accountable organ. Approximately the same may be said of such organizational forms as meetings of party and party-economic activists, as well as some others.

At the last conference for hearing reports and electing officials in the Kokchetavskaya city party organization, critical remarks were expressed about the administrative methods of the party gorkom by the primary party organizations. In the resolution of the conference it was written that it is necessary to improve this administration. The gorkom bureau took a series of measures in accordance with the resolution that was passed. The gorkom divisions received concrete instructions with directions regarding time limits and responsible individuals. Particular attention was devoted to the state of affairs in the party organization of the respiratory apparatus plant, where the insufficiently active position of the party committee was telling on the micro-climate in the collectives of the shops, sections and services. Secretaries and workers in the gorkom apparatus visited the plant. They helped to set the mass-political and economic work to rights. A little more than a month after the conference, the gorkom bureau reported at a plenum on the work that had been accomplished. At this time, however, a few more facts about the life of this enterprise became known. At an open party meeting in shop no 4, in which the party gorkom instructor, N. Emel'yanov, participated, the communists spoke openly about what was interfering with the broad introduction of the brigade form of labor organization; they indicated the low level of mechanization of production and they criticized the administration for not being concerned about installing the semi-automatic conveyor belt which had been acquired long before. The implementation of these observations was not taken under control not only by the party committee and administration of the plant, but also by the production and transport sector of the party gorkom.

For party committees, therefore, the requirement on combination of control from above with control from below means that it is necessary, on the one hand, to construct the work of the party apparatus with great care and to implement the controlling functions assigned to it with maximum completeness. On the other hand, it is imperative to pay exceptional attention to the voice of the rank and file workers and be concerned that their critical observations and suggestions, wherever they are expressed, are not made in vain, but are taken into account through working out of organizational, technical and mass-political measures, and serve for the mobilization of new reserves and the improvement of the style and methods of the work of management cadres.

The experience of many years has led to the conviction that a multilateral, considered organization of control in the party apparatus serves to strengthen efficiency, assiduity and discipline, while also assisting in the avoidance of unnecessary paper work and pretentiousness, hindering manifestations of bureaucracy and red tape, and ensuring the unity of word and deed. The broad inclusion of communists and non-party members in control work accelerates the putting into practice of party resolutions and permits the party organizations to take the experience of the masses into fuller consideration, while being better supported on it in their activity.

The CPSU CC serves as an example to all party organizations in the formulation of control. A thorough study of local conditions and close connections with the party committees, primary organizations and the working masses permit the party CC to make timely decisions on the most important economic and political questions, and consequently put the measures worked out into practice. Only recently the CPSU CC thoroughly analyzed the activity and heard the reports of

the Saratov CPSU obkom, the CC of the heavy machine building workers' trade union, the party committee of the Ministry of Communications, the Ural scientific center of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the CP CC of Moldavia, the Institute of Economics of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Kuybyshev CPSU gorkom. On the basis of these reports, resolutions were passed directed at improving the style of party management, raising the efficiency of public production, strengthening creative connections between scientific and production collectives, and establishing a valuable reserve of cadres for various sectors of the national economy. The local party committees and primary party organizations were given concrete instructions and recommendations on eliminating the shortcomings which were disclosed and on arranging organizational and political work with the masses.

Improving the control and verification of fulfillment is an urgent task of the party organizations. Sustained improvement of the modes and methods in this sector of party work is imperative. This is dictated by the whole current situation. The economic and socio-political tasks resolved on by the Communist Party and the Soviet state have been broadened greatly. The requirements of economic management cadres--from the brigade to the ministry--have grown. At the same time, the public activity of workers has grown too. Under these conditions, questions of control and verification of fulfillment in the activity of party committees and primary organizations are continually advancing further to the forefront.

In the meantime, this sector of party work, as was noted at the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU CC plenums, still occupies a narrow place in many party organizations. Nominal methods of management still make themselves strongly felt. The practice of preparing resolutions and the control of their fulfillment bear the traces of routine and inertia in many cases. These facts occur when some party committees try to remove resolutions from control too rapidly, without a thorough examination of the state of affairs locally. Most often, this conceals a desire to indicate the "attention" which is ostensibly devoted to the passed resolution. With respect to the matter itself, however, it turns out that much of what was planned remained on paper.

The results of control depend largely on their publicity, on how fully and in how timely a manner the masses are informed about the work conducted by the higher organs. Following the Leninist principle of publicity for control, the party takes measures so that the communists and the broad masses know of the activity of the central and local organs. That practice is worthy of praise which has developed in Belorussia where, at the republican CP CC plenums, reports are heard periodically from the managers of ministries and departments of the Belorussian SSR on the course of fulfillment of critical observations and suggestions addressed to these organizations. The materials from the plenums are reported in detail in the press and they are utilized by lecturers and speakers. Wide publicity is given to work with critical observations and suggestions in many party committees in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tbilisi and the Sverdlovsk oblast.

Publicity regarding control is indissolubly connected with its mass character. The better informed people are about passed resolutions, the more accurate information the masses have at their disposal on the course of realization of these

resolutions, the more actively they are included in practical work and the more successfully matters proceed. It is precisely publicity and mass character which best ensure the combination of control from above with control from below and which mobilize the creative energy of the Soviet people. Here is one of the many facts which confirms this generally indisputable situation.

The workers on the Ot'ezzhenskaya farm of the "Rassvet" kolkhoz (Baryatinskiy rayon, Kaluzhskaya oblast) worked urgently last winter; the milk yields, in comparison with those of the summer period, not only did not decrease, but even increased slightly. The collective of the farm struggled for the fulfillment of the passed resolution on increasing production output. The farm's party group, headed by the communist, N. Fedosov, took care that not only the animal husbandry workers, but all the kolkhoz members as well, were well informed about the results of the competition that had been developed. The party group met every ten days to calculate the results of the work. Both communists and non-party members were invited to the meetings. Realistic boundaries were determined for each milkmaid, based on a ten day period, a month and a quarter, and both their successes and their errors in work were investigated with precision. Charts in various colors registering task fulfillment were posted on a stand in the recreation and reading room. It was thus possible to see every day the indicators of the peredoviki [those distinguished by their excellent work] and those who were falling behind. There were visits almost every day to the farm by L. Sycheva, the secretary of the kolkhoz party organization, V. Trynev, the kolkhoz chairman, and E. Novikova and M. Evseeva, the zootechnicians. Wide publicity, which accompanied the struggle of the farm collective to fulfill the passed resolution, ensured a successful overfulfillment of the wintering of the livestock.

The primary party organizations have an important role in the regulation of effective party control. It was emphasized at the 26th CPSU congress that the primary party organizations should utilize the right granted to them of control of the activity of administration in a fuller and better manner. Whether this involves questions of cadres, fulfillment of economic plans or improvement of people's working and living conditions, the party organizations must demonstrate a principal attitude and conduct the party line in a strict manner. The primary party organization utilize various forms and methods which directly combine control from above with control from below. At party meetings where the higher organ of the party organization appears, at party committee and bureau conferences, the reports of production managers are heard and the necessary resolutions relating to them are passed.

The commissions on implementation of control of the activity of administration and on the work of the apparatus conduct gainful work. Their work extends to the lower production links--the sectors and brigades, and to the individual workers and kolkhoz members. They strive to implement reciprocal control and self-control everywhere, so that every worker may consider himself the strictest controller of his work conscience. As a rule, the commissions implement their activity in close contact with groups and posts of people's control, the "Komsomol Searchlight," and the permanent commissions of the trade union organizations. The communists who work in the commissions ask principled and acute questions about the elimination of shortcomings that have been disclosed. The

party organizations take measures of party influence with those managers who do not eliminate the shortcomings revealed by the commissions in a timely manner.

In the course of the last campaign to hear reports and elect new officials, several party organizations established a group of new commissions. These are charged with control of the fulfillment of Foodstuffs and Energy program, savings of expenditures of raw materials, other materials and heat and energy resources, ensuring the conservation of freight and traffic safety, improving workers' working and living conditions, as well as other concerns. With the help of the commission, the party organizations bring party work closer to the goals of economic and social development of their collectives, and they instill a feeling of lofty responsibility for maintaining the interests of the state in management cadres and in the rank and file workers.

In our country, control is implemented in various directions: in the line of the party, state and economic organs, as well as in the line of the organs of people's control and the trade union, komsomol and other public organizations. The task of the party organizations is to strive for the maintenance everywhere of the Leninist requirements on methods of conducting control work and for the attainment everywhere of those aims which the party sets before it. These aims were again expressed with full clarity in the CPSU CC resolution, "On the further improvement of control and verification of fulfillment in light of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU congress" (1981). In this it is stated that the party considers control and verification of fulfillment as a tested means for improving the activity of party, soviet and economic organs, strengthening the organization and discipline in all links of the apparatus, and heightening the responsibility of cadres for the matter entrusted to them.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo TsK KPSS "Pravda". "Partiynaya zhizn'", 1984.

12249

CSO: 1800/495

NATIONAL

U.S. CHURCH DELEGATION CONCLUDES USSR VISIT

LD240257 Moscow TASS in English 2251 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, 23 Oct (TASS)--A group of representatives of the governing board of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. concluded its visit in the Soviet Union. At the invitation of the Russian Orthodox Church, the members of the delegation, headed by president of the National Council, Bishop Philip Cousin were familiarizing themselves with religious life of the country, took part in services. A 3-day discussion was held during the visit. Its programme, specifically, included the discussion of questions of deepening cooperation and promoting unity of churches, as well as peacemaking in the life of churches.

The communique on the results of the visit points out that representatives of the churches in the U.S.A. and the USSR strongly reasserted their intention to work for improved relations between the USSR and the U.S.A. through the promotion of common efforts to freeze and reduce the nuclear arms race, and to prevent its expansion into still other spheres.

The patriarch of Moscow and All-Russia Pimen gave a reception today in honour of the American guests during which the head of the Russian Orthodox Church and president of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. Bishop Philip Cousin exchanged speeches. The importance of cooperation over many years in creating mutual understanding and confidence between the churches and the peoples of both countries was pointed out in the speeches.

At the reception, Patriarch Pimen presented the Ecclesiastical Order of Saint Prince Vladimir to General Secretary of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. Dr Claire Randall. Patriarch Pimen said the order had been awarded to Dr Claire Randall for her great services in the sphere of cooperation in ecumenical and peacemaking activity and in the consolidation of confidence and mutual understanding between Christians of the U.S.A. and the USSR.

CSO: 1830/72

NATIONAL

U.S., USSR CLERGYMEN ISSU COMMUNIQUE URGING PEACE

LD242213 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, 24 Oct (TASS)--Members of the delegation of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. spent several wonderful days in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Russian Orthodox Church and other churches in the USSR. Newsmen were told this by head of the delegation, President of the National Council Bishop Philip Cousin. He expressed gratitude for the warm welcome accorded to the delegation wherever it was staying to get introduced to life and situation of churches and religious organization.

Bishop Cousin noted especially a constructive character of the debate on the problems of Christian unity and peacemaking activity of churches held during the visit. Taking part in the debate alongside members of the delegation were figures of the Russian Orthodox Church, of the All-Union Council of the Evangelical Christian Baptists, the Lutheran Churches in Estonia and Latvia, the Apostolic Church of Armenia and the Georgian Orthodox Church and other religious associations.

Bishop Cousin said the communique adopted on the results of the visit confirms dedication to peace and justice. The churches in the U.S.A. and the USSR testify to the benefit of peace and live in the hope that there will never be nuclear war.

Representatives of the churches in the U.S.A. and the USSR share a deep concern over the dangerous state of international tension, especially with respect to present day relations between their two countries, says a communique adopted upon the results of the visit. Both sides consider it their common duty to help each other in their common search for full unity, so that all people choose the way of peace, justice and cooperation, that is the way of salvation and life.

CSO: 1830/73

NATIONAL

YOUTH PAPER ON SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST ACTIVITIES

PM221205 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 4 October carries on page 4 the 2,600-word first part of an article entitled "Whom the 'Living Christs' Serve" by TASS political observer Boris Chekhonin, written specially for the paper. The first part, subheaded "A Double Life," describes the activities of members of the 7th Day Adventist-Reformist Church in Tashkent, activities which brought them to trial. The author points out that the 7th Day Adventist Church exists legally in the USSR and that freedom of religion is "guaranteed" under the constitution. However, the members of the church in Tashkent calling themselves "reformists," the author reports, were concerned with spreading "anti-Soviet propaganda" and "worked with Western anti-Soviet religious centers." Members of the sect, including its leader, A.I. Murkin, operated "underground printing presses." The author says that "in their printed material the sect leaders not only try to discredit the Soviet state system in the eyes of believers, but also seek to inculcate in them a hostile attitude to our reality and to dispose them toward fighting against the Soviet system, 'sparing neither their blood, nor even their lives.'

"Many pamphlets contain a call to strengthen the underground and to train believers for conspiratorial activity and inculcate in them a spirit of belligerent, aggressive fanaticism."

The author also writes about two founders of the sect, Manzhura and Shelkov, who, in his words, acted as "accomplices" and "stooges" of the Germans during their occupation of Pyatigorsk during World War II. Shelkov is said to have forged documents and by his "own testimony" to have preached pacificism "in any war, against any aggressor, including German fascists."

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 5 October carries on page 4 the 2,600-word second part of the article, subheaded "Traitors." Chekhonin continues the story of Shelkov, describing how he was imprisoned by the Soviet authorities for his war-time activities and on his release became the head of the Adventist sect in Tashkent, in which capacity the "Hitlerite accomplice assumed the mask of a 'fighter for human rights' and a 'champion of rights' and again began to wage a struggle against the Soviet state"; "instead of the fascists, he simply sought to find new foreign masters." The author describes how Shelkov and other sect leaders like the Murkin brothers worked to turn religion into a "weapon of psychological warfare."

Shelkov died, but his successor, A.I. Murkin, and other sect leaders have been tried in Tashkent for a variety of crimes involving the possession of printing equipment, the manufacture and dissemination of antistate literature, the forging of identity papers, speculation, avoidance of military service, a hit-and-run accident, fraud, and so forth. The author stresses more than once that the "group of sect leaders were condemned not at all for their 'faith,' but for specific criminal offences." The "just sentence" meted out to the sect leaders is not further specified.

CSO: 1830/62

NATIONAL

ALCOHOL ESSENTIAL TO PAY FOR SERVICES IN COUNTRYSIDE

[Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 12 October carries on page 4 a 1,300-word article entitled "A Bottle for Service, or What Does Grandmother Maria Need Samogon For?" written by a SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA correspondent, I. Berasyuk, who traveled to Chervenskiy Rayon, Minsk Oblast, to investigate a reader's letter. The letter tells of the difficulties of old women who live alone in the countryside and attempt to eke out an existence by farming small plots and tending a few livestock. These women are faced with the impossible choice of harvesting their entire crops, collecting firewood and performing other chores themselves or of appealing to sovkhos members, students, etc., for help. However, as the author of the letter writes, "if you seek your own assistants, for every service you must place two or three bottles of wine on the table. But there is not enough money to provide this, so you end up having to brew samogon." Gerasyuk tells of one village he visited at random, over half the inhabitants of which were pensioners and where the letter could easily have originated. One old woman told him, "I do not have money for wine, and I am not up to brewing samogon. I'm frightened of that, anyway. But you cannot go a single step nowadays without booze." Another confirmed, "If you want someone to plough up a single furrow for you, it takes a bottle of wine." Gerasyuk comes to the conclusion that "for people who are alone, their economic problems cannot be solved 'without a bottle for service.'" He lays the responsibility for resolving this situation squarely at the doorstep of the local authorities, especially the heads of farms and their party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

TASHKENT HOSTS ALL-UNION MEETING ON WORK FORCE DISTRIBUTION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 12 September carries on page 1 a 100-word UzTAG announcement of the 11 September opening in Tashkent of the All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference "Improving Exploitation of Labor Resources in Labor-Rich Regions." "Over the course of 3 days prominent scholars and specialists from Moscow, Tashkent, Alma-Ata, Dushanbe, Baku, Kishinev, Frunze, Ashkhabad, Tallinn, Magadan, Irkutsk, and other cities will discuss problems of population employment, improvement in the economic mechanism of distribution and redistribution of labor resources, and increasing cooperation among the union republics in light of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee."

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN PLENUM VIEWS PARTY LEADERSHIP METHODS

Information Report

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 7 Sep 84 p 1

[Article: "Information Report on the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 15th Lithuanian CP Central Committee Plenum was held in Vilnius on 6 September. It discussed the question of the further improvement of the style and methods of the work of the party committees and primary party organizations of the republic in light of the demands of the 26th Party Congress, the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the assumptions and conclusions, which are contained in the speeches of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K. U. Chernenko.

First Secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee P. P. Grishkyavichus delivered the report.

First Secretary of the Shyauliy City Party Committee I. V. Lukauskas; First Secretary of the Panemunskiy Rayon Party Committee of Kaunas A. I. Rashkyavichus; A. M. Ivanov, an electrician of the Panevezhis Metalistas Production Association; B. P. Alaburdene, deputy chairman for mass political work of the Daynava Kolkhoz of Prenayskiy Rayon and secretary of the party organization of the farm; First Secretary of the Shyauliy Rayon Party Committee V. S. Budrikis; P. M. Noreyka, director of the Litovskaya GRES imeni V. I. Lenin; First Secretary of the Tauragskiy Rayon Party Committee Yu. Yu. Imbrasas; Z. K. Kavolene, secretary of the party committee of the Vilnius Lyaliya Production Association, and First Secretary of the Zarasayskiy Rayon Party Committee P. A. Chunderov took part in the debate on the question being discussed.

The corresponding decree was adopted on the discussed question.

The plenum also discussed the organizational question. The plenum released V. V. Sakalauskas from the duties of member of the Buro of the Communist Party Central Committee in connection with his transfer to another job. First Deputy Chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers Yu. I. Bernatavichus was elected a member of the Buro of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

N. T. Konyayev, a responsible official of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the plenum.

Grishkyavichus Speech

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 7 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[Speech by First Secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee P. P. Grishkyavichus at the 15th Lithuanian CP Central Committee Plenum in Vilnius on 6 September 1984: "Actively Improve the Style and Methods of Party Leadership"; abridged]

[Text] Dear comrades!

The efforts of our party and all the working people of the country are concentrated today on the implementation of the decisions of the 26th Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. A national campaign for the strengthening of the economic and defensive might of our state and the increase of the well-being of the Soviet people is taking place under the leadership of the party. It is natural and understandable that the success of this campaign depends on the further increase of the leading and guiding role of the CPSU.

In this connection greater and greater demands are being made on the level of the activity of the party itself, its organs and units from top to bottom. The task consists in the further increase of the quality of the work of party committees and primary party organizations and in the firm establishment of a Leninist style in the activity of all our personnel.

A specific program of the firm establishment of a Leninist style of work in all spheres of leadership and management was presented in the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the subsequent Central Committee plenums, in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the report of the Moldavian CP Central Committee and in the works and speeches of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

The multifaceted and fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo is an example of a truly Leninist style of work. In a businesslike, creative atmosphere and under the conditions of collectivity the CPSU Central Committee is specifying with foresight and realistically the ways, most effective methods and means of the solution of the fundamental problems of the sociopolitical life of the party and the country and urgent international problems. This is creating a good, creative mood and is inspiring communists and all the Soviet people to the achievement of new gains in the building of communism.

The Lithuanian CP Central Committee and many city and rayon party committees are devoting constant attention to the improvement of the style, forms and methods of party leadership. These questions are directly or indirectly present on the agendas of the plenums and meetings of the buros and party meetings. For example, the decree of the Communist Party Buro on the work of

the Shyaul'yay City Party Committee on the improvement of the style and methods of activity of the primary party organizations in light of the decisions of the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the materials of the applied science conference of the party aktiv and the recent seminar of the first secretaries of the city and rayon party committees are within the memory of everyone. Definite useful work was also performed during the preparation for this plenum. A thorough exchange of opinions with a group of first secretaries and secretaries of city and rayon party committees, party committees and primary party organizations of production collectives and republic ministries and departments took place. Many suggestions and remarks, which were aimed at the further improvement of the style and methods of activity of party, soviet and economic organs, were expressed. All of them have been studied and generalized in the Central Committee, a portion of them were taken into account when preparing the materials of the plenum, the remainder will be implemented directly in practical work. The goal of our plenum today is to specify a set of measures and directions on the further improvement of this most important section of multifaceted party work.

The questions of party supervision of the development of the national economy require daily and the closest attention. Here we need to take steps of economic, organizational and ideological influence, which would stimulate shock labor, the complete use of the created production potential and all internal reserves and the increase of production efficiency in every labor collective.

The rate of economic development has accelerated noticeably in the republic as a result of the implementation of the party policy of the increase of the level of organization, the tightening up of discipline and order and the improvement of the ideological support of national economic tasks.

The increase of the national income, as is known, exceeded the plan assignment of 3 years of the five-year plan and came to 19 percent. The assignments of 3 years on the growth of production and the increase of labor productivity in industry were exceeded.

The sectors of the agroindustrial complex of the republic began to reach rapidly the levels outlined by the Food Program. With the exception of livestock and poultry, the assignments of 3 years on state purchases of all types of agricultural products were fulfilled or exceeded.

The plans on the placement into operation of fixed capital and the most important production capacities are being fulfilled for the most part by construction organizations. The assignments of 3 years on the placement of housing into operation were exceeded.

A turn for the better has appeared in the production of consumer goods, in the operation of transport, in state and cooperative trade and consumer services.

The basic sectors of the national economy are also working this year without decreasing the pace. The plan of 8 months on the sale of products by industry was fulfilled by 102.4 percent, on the increase of labor productivity--by 101.8 percent. Products worth 151 million rubles were sold in excess of the

plan. Moreover, the above-plan output is mainly consumer goods. Nearly 95 percent of the industrial associations and enterprises are coping with the plans of the sale of products with allowance made for their deliveries in accordance with contracts. There are no laggards with respect to this most important indicator among the collectives which are working under the conditions of the economic experiment.

The workers of agriculture for the most part are working successfully. Now, when the harvesting of grain crops has approached completion, it can already be safely said that the yield (for the republic now 26 quintals per hectare) will be larger than during an preceding year of the five-year plan, while the gross harvest of grain will for the first time exceed 3 million tons. The results of the procurement of fodders, of which 12 percent more have already been laid in than during the same period last year, also merit a similar evaluation.

The growth rate of the production of products of animal husbandry has also become more stable. The increase of the milk yield per cow since the beginning of the year, according to preliminary data, comes to 110 kg. All the rayons are leading last year's level. The work with the fattening and sale for meat of cattle and hogs is for the most part proceeding successfully. As a result of this the sale of livestock and poultry to the state in 8 months as compared with the same period last year increased by 17 percent, milk--by 9 percent and eggs--by 4 percent.

The efforts of the workers of the fields and livestock farms of many of our farms and interfarm enterprises deserve sincere thanks and gratitude. For the results of labor during the past autumn-winter period the republic and a number of rayons and farms were awarded Honorary Diplomas of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee. Let this high appraisal inspire our rural workers to the further campaign for the successful completion of this year and the entire 11th Five-Year Plan.

While rating positively what has been achieved, we cannot forget that we still have much work, unsolved problems and unused reserves and opportunities ahead of us. Considerable and intense work, especially on the increase of the efficiency of social production, awaits us.

Meanwhile individual ministries, associations and enterprises continue to lag behind the levels outlined by the five-year plan. A lag in the increase of the volumes of the production of output has been allowed by the ministries of the meat and dairy, light and fruit and vegetable industries. The assignments of the five-year plan on the increase of labor productivity are not being fulfilled by the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and the Litbytkhim, Neris and Sigma production associations. At the enterprises of the ministries of the food industry, construction, the fruit and vegetable industry and land reclamation and water resources its increase lags behind the increase of wages. One out of seven republic enterprises is not ensuring the above-plan increase of labor productivity by 1 percent. The lag behind the five-year plan on the transportation of freight and the freight turnover and on the retail commodity turnover has not yet been overcome.

The fulfillment of contractual obligations on deliveries of products, as before, remains a weak point at a significant portion of the associations and enterprises. The largest number of such collectives is in the systems of the ministries of the construction materials industry, light and the furniture and wood processing industries.

The available reserves and possibilities for the rapid changeover to the intensive path of agricultural production and for the increase of the yield from the potential, which has been created at them, are being used properly by still far from all farms. As a whole for the republic in 3 years of the five-year plan the productive capital per 100 hectares of farmland increased by 15 percent, while the production of gross output increased by 24 percent. But the picture at the farms of Vilnyuskiy, Zarasayskiy, Ignalinskiy, Rokishkiy and Kayshyadorskiy rayons is quite different. Here with an increase of productive capital by 20-30 percent the production of output increased by only 7-19 percent.

We have not yet achieved everywhere a careful attitude toward and the efficient, intensive use of our main resource--land. Last year the yield of conditional output of plant growing per hectare of agricultural land calculated per economic point at the farms of Akmyanskiy, Shilutskiy, Pakruoyskiy, Tauragskiy, Vilnyuskiy, Yurbarkskiy, Shvenchenskiy and Ionishkiy rayons was 20-30 percent less than at the farms of Skuodasskiy, Plungeskiy, Pasvalskiy, Kapsukskiy, Alituskiy, Varenskiy, Prenayskiy and a number of other rayons.

Although all the farms have begun to operate profitably, there are still quite a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes with a low level of management and a small profitability of production.

In order to eliminate more rapidly the existing shortcomings and omissions, we need to strive for the further tightening up of discipline--executive, labor, technological and planning discipline--and the improvement of the work of personnel in all sections of economic development. But success in this most important matter depends mainly and first of all on the level of party leadership, on the content, style and methods of the work of party committees and primary party organizations.

Active efforts on the improvement of the style and methods of work, efficiency and specificity have become characteristic traits of the activity of many city and rayon committees of the Lithuanian CP. For example, the Vilnius City Party Committee is purposefully and persistently concentrating the efforts of the party aktiv and soviet and economic personnel on the intensification of industrial production and the strengthening of organization and order in labor collectives. The ability to distinguish the main units in the set of problems being worked on is characteristic of the Kaunas City Party Committee, which is relying extensively on the elected party aktiv. And this is yielding positive results. The state plans are being successfully fulfilled, labor productivity and the volumes of industrial production are increasing.

The Pasvalskiy, Panevezhskiy, Varenskiy, Kretingskiy and Shalchininkskiy rayon party committees are skillfully organizing their activity in the area of the supervision of agriculture. Noticeably greater efficiency, initiative and consistency of aim in the accomplishment of the tasks of the Food Program and in the improvement of the activity of the party staff and soviet and agricultural personnel have appeared in recent times in the work of the Alitus City Party Committee, the Birzhayskiy, Plungeskiy and a number of other rural rayon party committees. We are all witnesses to the more successful solution in these rayons of the most important problems of the development of agricultural production, both problems of a current nature and long-term problems.

When working on the problems of improving party supervision of economic and social development, we should always regard as of paramount importance the fundamental instructions of the CPSU Central Committee on the increase of the role of party committees as organs of political leadership. The party committees are called upon not to directly manage economic and cultural development, but to supervise it through personnel and through the primary party organizations.

Unfortunately, several party committees are still reforming the style of their activity slowly and are not fully utilizing their possibilities as political organs. Some rayon party committees, particularly the Mazheykskiy, Tauragskiy and Shyaulyayskiy rayon party committees, are spending a lot of time on the discussion and prompt settlement of current questions of an exclusively production nature, which can and should be settled in other organs. At the same time long-range problems of the development of the economy and social development and fundamental questions of internal party life and ideological and political education are slipping the mind of several party committees.

The functions of party committees, on the one hand, and soviet and economic organs, on the other, are still not being clearly differentiated everywhere. For example, the Ionavskiy, Kupishkskiy and Akmyanskiy rayon party committees are striving to take upon themselves nearly all the questions of economic development and thereby are paralyzing the initiative of the local soviets and other organs. This disenchants personnel, decreases their responsibility for the assigned job and weakens the role of the party committee as an organ of political leadership. Such a situation is giving rise among some soviet and economic executives to the aspiration to shift onto the shoulders of party organs the settlement of questions which they should settle themselves. It is therefore not by chance that many written appeals of an operational management nature are still being delivered to party committees. Meanwhile after the intervention of party organs, as a rule, the questions being raised are also worked on by the same economic organs which had previously not reacted to them. It is necessary to resolutely eradicate such a style.

A specific system in organizational and control work, which as a whole has justified itself, has been formed in the city and rayon party committees. The questions of the control and verification of implementation have begun to be examined more often at the plenums and meetings of the buros of party committees and at applied science conferences. Thus, for example, the Panevezhis City Party Committee and the Pasvalskiy Rayon Party Committee

constantly analyze the implementation of their own decrees and the decisions of superior party organs. As a whole the party committees are decreasing the number of decisions being made, owing to which the possibilities for organizing work locally and the verification of implementation are increasing.

However, up to now lively organizing work has been replaced here and there by the adoption of a large number of decrees. This, in particular, applies to the Mazheykskiy and Ukmergskiy rayon party committees, Leninskiy Rayon Party Committee of Kaunas and the Shyauliyay and Kapsukas city party committees.

Not all of the decrees, which are adopted by the city and rayon party committees, are yet characterized by the depth of analysis of the question being discussed and the specificity of the posing of tasks. Individual party committees rarely make a check of the implementation of decisions locally, do not use in practice intermediate checks and only occasionally examine at meetings of collective organs the progress and results of the fulfillment of previously adopted decrees.

The task of the departments of the Central Committee, the city and rayon party committees and the primary party organizations is to ensure the further increase of the effectiveness of the control and verification of implementation, to increase the quality and improve the methods of control work and to improve the organizational forms which best of all make it possible to achieve the set goals.

The development of criticism and self-criticism is an important prescribed party requirement. However, many party committees and primary organizations are obviously not fully utilizing this tried method of combating various kinds of shortcomings. This matter is being impaired first of all by the fact that in many of them proper attention is not being devoted to the provision of the necessary atmosphere, which promotes the development of frank criticism from below and the truly free and principled exchange of opinions at party meetings and the meetings of party committees and buros of party organizations. Excessive overorganization when holding them also has a negative effect here. We need to devote much more attention to the elimination of these shortcomings.

Another most important aspect of the question is the implementation of critical remarks and suggestions. Unfortunately, in the Telshyayskiy, Utenskiy, Shilutskiy and several other rayon party committees reports on these questions are heard only in rare instances at the meetings of the buros. It is also impossible to regard as normal the fact that in the past 3 years more than half of the city and rayon party committees did not once inform their elected aktiv at the plenums about the course of the fulfillment of the critical remarks and suggestions of communists. An important and urgent task of the departments of the Central Committee and the city and rayon party committees is to eradicate these shortcomings. And, of course, it is necessary to curb in the most resolute manner any attempts at the restriction of criticism and improper reaction to it.

Collectivity in the work of all party organs and organizations is an inherent trait of the Leninist style of party leadership. Now in the republic one out

of every four communists has been elected to some elective party organ, which attests to the more extensive affirmation of the principle of the collectivity of leadership. Among the elected aktiv the working class nucleus is becoming stronger. This is contributing to the strengthening of the ties of the party with the masses and the increase of party influence directly in labor collectives.

The task of the party committees is to rely skillfully and effectively on the elected party aktiv, to organize their systematic training and to ensure that every member of a party organ would warrant by dedicated labor the confidence which has been placed in communists.

The collectivity of leadership presumes the development of public service principles in party and soviet work. But in this matter as well we should proceed from reasonable needs. Meanwhile a large number of diverse temporary commissions, councils, staffs and other formations have been set up under the auspices of party committees and soviet executive committees. The Lithuanian CP Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers, as is known, have adopted a decision on the elimination of a significant portion of them. The main thing is for the unestablished units to help in the work of the party and state machinery, and not to burden it with the hurry-scurry of an assessor.

The most important duty of the city and rayon party committees is to be concerned daily about the further increase of the militancy of the primary party organizations, the improvement of the forms and methods of their activity and the development of the activeness of communists.

First of all it is necessary to improve the supervision of the primary and shop party organizations and party groups, which still lack activeness, initiative and adherence to principles. It is necessary that all of them would work more actively and efficiently and would take irreconcilable stands with respect to any shortcomings and negative phenomena and toward those who violate party discipline, treat work negligently, display bureaucracy and red tape and abuse their official position. These fundamental requirements should be the main ones in the work of the party meetings now being held to hear reports and elect new officials.

It is very important to study systematically the practical experience of the work of primary party organizations, to increase their role as the political nucleus of labor collectives, to organize properly their internal party life and to ensure on their part the effective checking of the activity of the administration.

Well-organized internal party information is an important means of increasing the level of party work. The Central Committee not that long ago informed the Central Committee members about its activity during the period after the 15th Lithuanian CP Congress. The content of the most important decisions of the Central Committee is reported promptly to communists and all the working people through the mass media. This work has also been organized rather well in many party committees. However, the information work is still far from perfection. The majority of information materials, which are delivered from the party committees to the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, lack specificity

and a principled evaluation of the work of primary party organizations, labor collectives and the city and rayon party committees themselves. A number of party committees continue to demand of party organizations an excessively large number of written reports. The Akmyanskiy, Shakyayskiy and several other rayon party committees are first of all being carried away by this.

The successful activity of the city and rayon party committee depends in many ways on how harmoniously and purposefully the party staff works. General Secretary of the CPSU Central Comrade K. U. Chernenko specially stressed that today the question of the further improvement of the style and methods of work of the party staff is among the most important ones.

The republic party organs at present have an experienced, skilled detachment of party workers, who are capable of pursuing skillfully and consistent party policy locally.

The questions of the improvement of the work of the party staff should henceforth be at the center of attention of the departments of the Central Committee, the city and rayon party committees and their first secretaries. First of all it is necessary to approach more carefully the selection of personnel for the staff. It is also very important to do everything necessary for the maximum freeing of party workers from office work. This especially concerns instructors. As the analysis shows, in some city and rayon committees they spend two-thirds of all the working time within the walls of the party committees. The duty of every party worker is to engage daily in organizing and political work, to go to the localities more often and to give practical assistance to the primary party organizations and labor collectives in the solution of vital problems.

The improvement of the style and methods of work of state, soviet, economic and public organizations should be a subject of special concern of the Central Committee and the city and rayon party committees.

The oversights in economic activity to a certain extent stem from the style of work of the management staff. The staff of individual ministries and departments spends much time on the holding of various conferences and meetings and the preparation of a large number of documents, but at times does not have either the forces or the time for lively organizing work directly on the local level. Some ministers do not always display consistency and adherence to principles in the accomplishment of the posed tasks, at times supervise the management staff poorly and do not display the proper demandingness toward personnel. The primary party organizations of ministries and departments are called upon to have a much greater influence on the style and methods of work and the efficiency of the activity of the staff. The republic Council of Ministers and State Planning Committee should be more demanding toward the executives of ministries and departments for the observance of state discipline and the organization of the fulfillment of adopted decisions and for disruptions of the fulfillment of the state plans.

The increase of the efficiency of the management of the agroindustrial complex is one of the most important tasks. This work should henceforth be entirely

subordinate to the unconditional fulfillment of the Food Program and the rapid social development of the countryside.

It is a matter of honor of the republic party organization to maintain the now achieved pace of the development of agriculture, to complete the five-year plan successfully and to establish a good reserve for the future.

We also need to further continue persistently and consistently the policy of increasing the level of management at every kolkhoz and sovkhov, having concentrated the main efforts on economically weak farms. This especially applies to Moletskiy, Zarasayskiy, Shirvintskiy, Pakruoyskiy, Raseynskiy and Shvenchenskiy rayons, in which there is the largest number of farms of this type.

Extensive rights and powers have been assigned by decisions of the party and government to the new organs of management--the rayon agroindustrial associations and the republic Commission for Dealing With Problems Concerning the Agroindustrial Complex. More than 1.5 years have passed since their establishment. Several RAPO's [rayon agroindustrial associations] and their councils actively set to work and learned to carry out production independently and very efficiently. The Pasvalskiy, Prenayskiy, Kedayskiy, Shalchininkskiy, Kapsukskiy, Plungeskiy and several other RAPO's stand out favorably here.

At the same time some rayon councils of the RAPO's are not yet displaying the proper initiative and efficiency. Departmental exclusiveness is still appearing in the activity of some partners of the agroindustrial complex. In particular, some rayon associations of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture are not showing proper interest in the punctual meeting of the needs of kolkhozes and sovkhovs. The managers and specialists of farms are also now still forced to take upon themselves what the workers of the Agricultural Equipment Association are obliged to do, and to spend time on trivial things and on the search for equipment, assemblies or parts.

The Agriculture and Food Industry Department of the Central Committee, the Commission of the Presidium of the Republic Council of Ministers for Dealing With Problems of the Agroindustrial Complex and the party committees need to help the RAPO's more actively to head in the correct directions in work, to teach them and to require of them bold and active actions within their functions and powers and to increase the responsibility for the assigned job.

The specific tasks on the increase of the role of the soviets of people's deputies were examined at the preceding Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum and the session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet. Our duty is to ensure their unconditional fulfillment.

The instructions of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko concerning the fact that "for the party committees to deal with the economy means first of all to deal with the people who are running the economy," have for us the most profound meaning and are of permanent importance.

In recent years in the republic much has been done on the reinforcement of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs and all the sections of the national economy with politically mature and skilled workers. The qualitative composition of all categories of personnel has improved noticeably.

And yet in personnel work we still have many oversights and unsolved problems. The departments of the Central Committee and the party committees are displaying inadequate persistence in increasing the educational level of the workers of a number of official groups, first of all the permanent secretaries of party organizations.

Such an important issue as the promotion of women to management jobs is also being resolved slowly. They are inadequately represented among the secretaries of city and rayon party committees, the chairmen of city and rayon soviet executive committees and their deputies and especially in the staff of republic soviet and economic organs and among the managers of industrial enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. We must correct the situation here more vigorously.

It should not have to be recalled, but it is necessary to, that the matter of the selection and promotion of personnel is a most crucial section of party leadership. But nevertheless regrettable blunders and mistakes are occurring here over and over again. In recent times a number of managers of kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been replaced after working a short time. Yu. Kayris, director of the Saldutishkis Sovkhoz of Utenskiy Rayon, and A. Pilipavichyus, chairman of the Tayka Kolkhoz of Vilkavishskiy Rayon, were in their positions for less than 2 years. Beginning in 1975 the chairman of the Raydonoyi zhvaygzhd Kolkhoz of Klaypedskiy Rayon was relieved every 2 years. All this is a result of the poor study and inattentive consideration of practical, political and moral qualities during selection and promotion.

There would be fewer such miscalculations, if the work with the reserve of personnel were performed more thoroughly, with the observance of party demands. But it, unfortunately, in many cases is also formed without the proper study and consideration of the personal qualities of people and in the end proves to be unreal. The departments of the Central Committee and the city and rayon committees should improve radically the work on the creation of a reserve of management personnel and should rely better on the opinion of the primary party organizations when selecting people for management positions.

In recent times the city and rayon party committees have held a significant number of supervisors of communists accountable to the party for the displayed lack of discipline and various kinds of violations. But one must not tolerate such a practice, when party punishments are given to supervisors, bypassing the primary party organizations. The questions of holding supervisors of communists accountable to the party should be settled, as a rule, with the participation of the primary party organizations. But in those instances, when all the same it is necessary to punish them in a superior party organ, the primary party organizations should be informed about this in detail.

The liberalism, which is still being displayed, and the unjustified tolerance on the part of some party committees toward those, who permit complacency, conceit, wastefulness, additions and other abuses, are doing harm to the cause of the training of personnel. For violations of this sort, as is known, K. Grigaytis, former manager of the Kaunasstroy Trust, was expelled from the party by the Party Control Committee attached to the CPSU, strict party punishments were imposed on other management workers. The Buro of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee recently punished severely along party lines and removed from his position I. Girchis, director of the Vilnius Poultry Factory, other workers received party punishments. These facts should become a serious lesson of principled demandingness on personnel for the Kaunas City Party Committee, the Vilnyusskiy Rayon Party Committee and all party committees.

Noticeable positive changes in the assurance of the unity of ideological, organizing and economic activity has occurred in the republic since the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Much that is positive has appeared in the work of the party organizations of the cities of Vilnius and Panevezhis, Anikshchyayskiy, Ukmergskiy, Plungeskiy and a number of other rayons.

Ideological and educational work is first of all a question of the link of the party with the masses. The Lithuanian CP Central Committee is orienting executives of all ranks--from ministers to managers of collectives--to associate systematically with people and to know their moods and interests. A noticeable change has already occurred in this matter. The party aktiv at large and the majority of economic managers and specialists have been enlisted in ideological work. Now 35 percent of the propagandists, nearly 40 percent of the political information officers and 24 percent of the agitators are managers of various units of the economy and management. Unified political days, which encompass a large number of collectives, have become an effective form of ideological work.

At the same time the economic managers in Kaunasskiy, Trakayskiy, Ionavskiy and Lazdiyskiy rayons are still being inefficiently involved in propaganda work. A number of comrades, including executives of the republic unit, under the pretext of "being busy" for months do not find the time to visit labor collectives and to take part in the measures of the unified political days and other meetings with people. But this is one of the most important demands of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Participation of the Management Personnel of the Estonian SSR in Political Educational Work Among the Working People."

The style of work of ideological institutions should be spoken about separately. The style of work of the Lithuanian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education merits a positive evaluation. The collegium and the party organization are skillfully coordinating administrative activity with the education of people, are concerned about the creation of a healthy, creative atmosphere in collectives and are giving assistance to the pedagogical personnel of schools. As a result of the coordinated work of the state committee, the city and rayon party committees, the soviet executive committees and the organs of public education the state

plans of bringing the student body of vocational and technical schools up to full strength have been fulfilled for a number of years now in the republic.

However, such an approach to the matter is not yet characteristic of all ideological organizations. Frequently their activity is confined to the framework of the departments themselves. The efforts of the workers are aimed at the drawing up of documents and reports and the preparation of meetings, seminars and other large-scale measures, while daily individual work with people remains in the background. The ideological departments of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee must coordinate better the actions of the organizations and institutions, which are involved in the education of people.

In the improvement of the style of party work in general and educational activity in particular an important role belongs to the mass media, the level of whose work in this respect still does not completely meet the demands of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Many local, as well as republic press organs still lack militancy, persistence, well-reasoned criticism and the ability to analyze problems thoroughly and to find and support what is new and advanced.

The CPSU Central Committee recently adopted the decree "On the Further Improvement of the Activity of Rayon and City Newspapers." The city and rayon party committees are obliged to increase the level of party supervision of the local press. The Kapsukskiy City Party Committee and the Ionishkskiy, Shirvintskiy and Shvenchenskiy rayon party committees should analyze better the activity of their own press organs and display greater concern about the increase of the effectiveness of their publications.

It is very important to intensify the aggressive nature of ideological and political educational work and the struggle against bourgeois ideology and survivals of the past. Our duty is to henceforth actively and purposefully educate the working people in the spirit of the friendship of peoples, internationalism and Soviet patriotism. In the aggravated international situation all party organizations should devote foremost attention to the questions of the class tempering of our people and the increase of their political vigilance.

It is also important to wage more actively and aggressively the struggle against the attempts of some local religious extremists and clerical anticommunists of the West to lend an anti-Soviet orientation to the activity of religious associations in the republic.

The state of law and order in the republic continues to remain alarming. The city and rayon party committees should improve the supervision of and increase the demandingness toward the organs of the militia, the prosecutor's office, the courts and justice.

A very crucial period has now begun in the life of the party and all the Soviet people. The fourth year of the five-year plan, the results of which in many ways will govern the fate of the five-year plan, is close to completion. The preparation for the regular 27th CPSU Congress has begun in the party.

In every sector and in every collective it is necessary to make the necessary corrections in the organization of work so as to guarantee everywhere the unconditional fulfillment of the assignments of the five-year plan. And the main thing is to pull up the lagging sections and collectives, to take all the necessary steps on the overcoming of the lag wherever it has been allowed and to achieve the successful solution of the problems which have not yet been solved. The organized completion of the gathering of the harvest of all crops, winter planting, the good preparation and successful carrying out of the wintering of livestock, of course, are central among them. Creative, active work of every communist, every party group, shop and primary party organization and a high level of organization of all our personnel and all labor collectives are required.

Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade K. U. Chernenko that the communists and all the working people of Soviet Lithuania will ensure the implementation of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, will greet the next party congress with new achievements in economic and social development and will make a worthy contribution to the accomplishment of the tasks of building communism.

7807

CSO: 1800/1

REGIONAL

SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA ON UKRAINIAN SHOOTING INCIDENT

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 8 Sep 84 p 2

[Article by G. Bandarovskiy, first secretary of the Transcarpathian Oblast Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, Uzhgorod, under rubric "Ideological Work: Immediacy and Effectiveness": "You Cannot Rescue Lies by Putting Them in Pretty Packaging"]

[Text] Not too long ago Anna Ivanovna Kuli, a resident of the village of Dulovo, came to the Tyachevskiy Rayon communication center and issued a statement: "I have not been waiting for any package from any company abroad and I haven't asked to receive one. All my wants are satisfied and I don't need any handouts. Therefore I am refusing the package."

Simultaneously with the announcement about the unexpected package, A. Kuli received a letter from across the ocean, which, according to the stereotype, had been typed. It read, "Peace to you! By the mercy of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, you were recently sent a package by way of a company that has been given the legal right to do this." Then there followed a list of the contents of the "present": "three pairs of stockings, a kerchief, a brassiere, panties, gloves. . ."

At first Anna Ivanovna was confused. Then, after analyzing the situation, she became so indignant that she even refused to open up the "gift" and, through the rayon newspaper, told her "benefactors": "Come and get your junk!"

The postal package had even been packed with great cunning. Into a huge sack made of crude fabric had been placed a box which could scarcely be noticed in it. The total weight of the package was 3 kilograms, and half that weight was for the "packing materials." But what an impressive appearance! It was for this cheap effect that everything had been done in such a way that the entire village would gratefully start talking about the "solicitous company". ..

It is always amazing, what tricks our ideological enemies will use. And so, certain residents of Transcarpathian Oblast suddenly began receiving letters from unknown persons in various bourgeois countries. The letters had identical contents: one-dollar bills. Need it be said that the addressees indignantly returned these unrequested "signs of generosity" that had been sent by the unknown benefactors.

The facts that have been cited are examples of the most primitive methods with the aid of which the transatlantic "joy-spreaders" endeavor to inveigle their way into the hearts and consciousness of Soviet citizens. They resort also to

more sophisticated methods, and to the basest, cunningly disguised slander. For example, in one of its broadcasts in Ukrainian, Radio Canada reported a meeting of Ukrainian nationalists that had taken place in Toronto on 9 June 1983. At that meeting the main speaker had been a certain Aleksandr Vas'ko. He stated that in Svalyavskiy Rayon in our oblast, there had been crossfire between the militia and a group of young Ukrainians who had been attempting... "to destroy the gas pipeline to Western Europe." In the process of the confrontation one of the members of the group -- Boris Terelya -- was supposed to have been killed.

Actually Terelya is just a common criminal who had committed murder while committing a robbery. When he was being detained he put up armed resistance to the militia, seriously wounded one of them, refused to surrender to the agencies of authority, and continued firing... Terelya had also been previously brought to criminal responsibility for having stolen firearms, for robbery, and hooliganism. The degenerate who had been terrorizing the ordinary citizens had placed himself beyond society.

Who, then, is this Vas'ko who, in the attempt to misinform the radio audience, had cynically taken that which was black and called it white, and had intimated that this dreg of society was practically a "national hero"? Aleksandr Petrovich Vas'ko, who long ago reached his 50th birthday, had been sentenced for having participated in bloody crimes committed by Ukrainian bourgeois nationalist group, the "Ounovtsy." He served his time, but soon he appeared in court again, charged with swindling. Several years ago he left this country to live in the West. He "played guest roles" in Austria, Israel, and Australia. And now he has settled in Canada. He is currying favor from those who do not mind spending millions of dollars to slander our country.

When you come in contact with things like this, you get indignant and you wonder: what kind of miserable idea do the bosses of the renegade Vas'ko and his ilk have about our way of life? What weak concept do they have about the level of civic self-awareness, the level of culture of people who have been educated by the socialist system? It must be that they are using the gauges that go back to the time when the (Verkhovintsy) [Ukrainian emigre group], who artificially separated from the Soviet Ukraine and the entire Soviet Union, were choking in an alien yoke. The entire picturesque but poor, backward land in the countries of the West was called at that time "Africa in the center of Europe" or, even more disdainfully, "a land without a name."

Our oblast is the youngest one in the USSR: we are preparing to celebrate the 40th anniversary of its reannexation with the Soviet Ukraine, with the entire fraternal family of the peoples of the Country of the Soviets. During a historically short period of time, the trans-Carpathian land has truly stepped from the Middle Ages into the 20th century. Here is only one comparison: prior to Soviet authority, the share of industrial production in the oblast's economy was 2 percent, but now it is 70 percent. Those who have not visited

us recently would never recognize the renewed villages and cities. A prosperous, bright life now fills the home of everyone in Transcarpathian Oblast.

The Soviet way of life forms a new political philosophy. That philosophy is typical of the majority of the inhabitants of our oblast. Nevertheless one cannot fail to take into consideration a number of objective facts that have been historically influenced. Specialists state that, by the end of the nineteenth century, as many people emigrated from the trans-Carpathian area as remained there. Thousands and thousands of emigres wandered all over the world in search of a piece of bread. That fact, like the repeated changes with regard to which country that area belonged to, and like other historical events, left its mark. There were still a few people whose consciousness retained bourgeois survivals, because, prior to the Soviet authority, there had been in the trans-Carpathian area no more and no less than 30 bourgeois parties! Many of them had not only their agents and agitators, but also inferior little newspapers.

The experience of the social and economic struggle of the workers of the trans-Carpathian area for their rights is not only the past. It still lives in the memory of the older generation: they particularly remember the class struggles under the leadership of the Communist organization, an organization that has had a glorious history. But, at the same time, we cannot forget the fact that, even now, the attempt is being made to introduce bourgeois ideology into the consciousness from abroad through numerous channels.

The monopolies are not sparing the money for the maintenance of a dense network of radio stations that broadcast to the Soviet Union and that are being maintained by the CIA and the intelligence services of other capitalist countries. The enemies of communism, spewing out streams of lies and slander concerning our system and our country, carefully attempt to clothe their "information" in a semblance of objectivity and to cover themselves with what appear to be indisputable facts. This "indisputability" can be judged if on y on the basis of that very "speech" by the renegade Vas'ko. Nevertheless not every listener will immediately give the correct evaluation to "speeches" of that kind, especially a young listener who lacks a sufficiently strong political orientation.

Transcarpathian Oblast borders on four friendly socialist countries. It is by way of their territory that guests come to visit us -- tourists and friends and relatives of Soviet citizens. Unfortunately, in among the honest people one also finds guests of another kind. Last year at check points on our oblast's border, approximately 12,000 copies of anti-Soviet literature were confiscated. During the first half of the current year more than 8000 copies have already been confiscated. They include magazines with slanderous contents, such as POSSEV, the mouthpiece of the anti-Soviet National Labor Union [NTS], a publication that employs all kinds of traitors to their Motherland. They also include nationalistic literature, frankly pornographic publications, and all kinds of "aids" dealing with religious topics. It is a muddy stream that is intended to deaden people's consciousness, a stream that falsifies history and defiles high ideals and feelings.

We are glad when people are truly attempting to see and understand our country and our people. We are not concealing anything, or trying to beautify anything. But tourists sometimes include people who are interminably persistent in badgering Soviet citizens with provocational questions. They adroitly strike up an acquaintance, especially with young people, and during "confidential" discussions spread fairy tales about the capitalist paradise and sing the praises of the aggressors' policy. Recently our oblast was visited by a group of tourists from the United States. Almost all the members of that group behaved in exactly this way. Shortly before leaving our country, one of the American tourists approached the guide and said confidentially, "Don't be surprised because our tourists have behaved with so much hostility toward your country. The group has been specially selected. We were trained for this work. Each one of us has been paid all the expenses for this trip. So the people have practiced their assignment. Keep in mind that quite a few 'tourists' like this are sent from our country to yours. I saw a lot here and I have understood a lot. And that is why I'm speaking frankly to you."

The Transcarpathian Oblast party organization proceeds from an understanding of the fact that in counterpropaganda work one cannot allow even the slightest conciliation. We concentrate our chief attention on the ideological-indoctrinational toughening of the individual in the labor collective. Many party organizations here have acquired vast experience. But first of all I would like to discuss the experience of the party committee at the Za Nove Zhittya Sovkhoz, Irshavskiy Rayon. The center of that large-scale farm is the village of Bilki. Bilki has a museum that operates an interesting, combative program that clearly reflects the bleak past and the happy today of the village, and the fates of the people in Bilki are also instructive. Among them the fate of a former farmhand is especially interesting. That farmhand is now a famous expert in corn-growing, twice Hero of Socialist Labor, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, and USSR State Prize Winner Yu. Yu. Pitra. Yuriy Yur'yevich can frequently be seen in the midst of young people. A splendid conversational partner, a person who has been made wise by experience, he is an excellent propagandist for a new life.

Effective forms of patriotic and international indoctrination are used by the party committee at the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, in the village of Beregi, Beregovskiy Rayon, in the ideological and cultural center that was created on the basis of the former school. The center's structural subdivisions, which include a club house, library, reading room, a rehearsal hall, dance hall, and ceremonial hall, a political education lab, a pictury gallery, international friendship room, a kolkhoz history and labor veterans room, rooms for sports activities and games, and special-interest clubs, make it possible to carry out ideological-indoctrinational work in a differentiated manner, and to take into consideration the varied interests of the population, primarily the young people.

We strive for a situation in which the counterpropaganda takes into consideration all the aspects, forms, and methods that are capable of providing a high operating efficiency. Agencies that are concerned about this are the special councils attached to the ideology commissions of the party's rayon committees, which councils are headed, as a rule, by the secretaries of the rayon committees.

In unmasking the bourgeois ideology and combatting bourgeois propaganda, obviously, the chief argument is provided by our achievements in socialist construction, and by our Soviet way of life. The discussion of them occupies a leading place in ideological work as a whole. An important role in this regard is played by the museums -- both the state museums and the people's museums. During the past decade the number of them in the oblast has increased from 73 to 155. The areas of specialization are the most varied: city and village museums, plant and factory museums, kolkhos and sovkhoz museums, orchard management and log-floating museums, archeological, ethnographic, environmental, and atheistic museums. Hundreds of thousands of people become acquainted with their exhibits every year. We are doing everything to assure that those exhibits, wherever they exist, deepen people's love of their Motherland and their striving to serve it worthily.

It is generally known that bourgeois ideologists frequently carry out their destructive work under the cover of religion. In our oblast we still have sects whose bosses are firmly established far away in the West, and the protectors of the "Jehovah's Witnesses" are in the United States. Their activities are secretly directed against the socialist reforms. The believers do not always understand this. We have changed over chiefly to individual work with believers. It is effective and we have a large number of examples of instances in which the members of the sects not only break away from their spiritual mentors, but also become atheistic agitators themselves.

One person who was lured into the Jehovah's Witnesses sect was Mikhail Yur'yevich Kus, a forester from the village of Tarasovka, Tyachevskiy Rayon, who even occupied a leading position in that sect. However, as a result of painstaking explanatory work he realized that he, as an honest worker, was not traveling along the same path of the members of the sect. At a meeting of the people in the village, he publicly announced that he had broken away from the sect and he censured its activities. The party committee at the timber combine helped Kus to engage in public work. Recently the primary party organization accepted him into the ranks of the CPSU. At the present time Mikhail Yur'yevich is one of the best production workers and has been participating actively in indoctrinational work.

A person who broke away from the "Pokutniki" [fundamentalist] sect was a resident of the village of Godubine, Svalyavskiy Rayon, Gafiya Ivanovna Popovich. In the article "I Found a Name," which was published recently in the newspaper ZAKARPATSKAYA PRAVDA she wrote, "The faith to which I unthinkingly gave my youth prohibited me from all kinds of contact with people. Although it is late, I have matured. I realize now that I cannot live the way I used to. Now I have wonderful friends and I know what happiness a person finds as a member of a collective."

In the struggle against bourgeois ideology and propaganda, an important role belongs to the mass propaganda and information media. The oblast newspapers ZAKARPATSKAYA PRAVDA and KARPATY I GAZ CO (in Hungarian) have been published since 1920. They have grown and matured in the struggle for the interests of the workers, have had traditions and experience in aggressive propaganda and agitation, and skillfully enrich them. This is attested to by the rubrics

"Two worlds -- two fates," "We are internationalists," "Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists -- ferocious enemies of the nation," "Zionism -- the enemy of mankind," and "Time and Us." The newspapers regularly publish discussions with foreign citizens, which reveal the true fate of the working man in the vice of the capitalist world.

The oblast has a Ukrainian music and drama theater, a Russian drama theater, a philharmonic orchestra, the Honored Transcarpathian People's Chorus, a chamber orchestra, the Hungarian Melodies variety ensemble, and other professional performing groups. Their art confirms the dignity of the Soviet citizen and glorifies the friendship of the Soviet peoples.

Productions that are very popular with theatergoers are the socially acute plays "Save Doctor Reykh," by Yuriy Bedzik; "Quail Hen in Burning Straw," by Georgiy Polonskiy; "Czardas Over the Amur," by Vasiliy Vovchek; the vocal and choreographic composition "Friendship, Peace," as executed by the Honored Transcarpathian People's Chorus; and the concert program "We Are Internationalists," by the Hungarian Melodies Chamber Ensemble.

Previously, the cultural-educational work frequently used to limit itself to "local" problems. Currently the repertoire of groups of amateur performers (the total number of members is 1500 persons) is being augmented by works with considerable political weight, which imbue patriotic feelings and the taking of a socially more acute approach to all the phenomena of life, and which help to see more clearly the manifestations of an ideology that is alien to communism and to combat them.

Work with people has always been for our party a matter of primary importance. An idea takes on real strength if it seizes the masses. We never cease reminding our ideological cadres about that. Getting close to every individual, learning what pleases him and what alarms him, what he is sure of and what he has doubts about, and convincing him -- those are the areas where it is necessary to begin indoctrinational work.

5075

CSO: 1800/22

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN SSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS CONFERENCE

GF230830 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 3 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers held a meeting. The participants reviewed progress in capital construction and measures to ensure the fulfillment of the 1984 plans in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo in this regard as well as the instructions by Comrade K.U. Chernenko and the decision of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee.

The conference was attended by the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers deputy chairmen, chairmen of the people's deputies city soviets executive committees and Armenian SSR State Planning Committee and leaders of ministries, departments, financial bodies, construction and planning organizations.

F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech at the conference.

Sarkisyan noted that during its 30 August routine session the CPSU Central Committee Politburo reviewed and approved the proposals of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, regarding the strengthening of the material and technical basis of construction and its further industrialization and development.

It has been projected to establish and realize practical means to ensure the fulfillment of 1984 targets to commission production capabilities, houses and social and cultural installations, to strengthen the work of construction organizations, to improve planning and centralize powers and means.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee reviewed this question and urged the party and soviet organs, ministries and departments, planning, construction and delivery organizations to establish and realize concrete measures to radically improve the construction work and unconditionally fulfill the tasks set by Comrade K.U. Chernenko and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The republic's party and state organs, the construction ministries and departments, the other organizations and the procurement ministries are carrying out constant work to fulfill the capital construction plans defined for the 4th year of the 11th Five-Year Plan period. During the January-August period of 1984 a total of R30.8 million of more capital investments have been realized than the same period last year and the volume of construction and installation works has grown by R32 million. The schools commissioning plan has been overfulfilled. Grounds have been created to ensure the construction of most important production installations, houses, preschool establishments, hospitals and clinics.

Along with that the targets of capital construction in the republic have not been fulfilled. A total of R106.7 million has not been realized and the construction and installation works plan has been fulfilled by 90.1 percent.

The conference noted that the most important task of the construction ministries, departments, organizations and all the construction participants is to fulfill the targets for the commissioning of production capabilities and social and cultural installations as well and the 1985 capital construction plans and those of the entire 5-year plan period.

It is necessary to take definite measures in order to overcome the shortcomings in capital construction and accelerate the rates of fulfillment of construction and installation works through the realization of organizational and technical measures and the concentration of material and labor resources and construction technology and transportation means at the structures that will be commissioned and are particularly important as well as at the social and cultural installations. It is necessary to immediately strengthen the organizational work at the structures and skillfully coordinate the activities of all construction organizations at each installation.

The conference discussed questions dealing with the additional measures to ensure the rhythmic delivery of construction materials, installation equipment, cables, instruments, and other materials. The meeting adopted a decision to send officials to the installations to be commissioned in order to supervise the execution of work and effectively resolve the issues rising during construction.

The conference participants projected a number of measures for the use of production capabilities, the commissioning of houses, preschool establishments and education, health and municipal installations, the fulfillment and overfulfillment of targets, the improvement of planning the increase of construction efficiency and quality and the further development of the team contract and construction industrial methods and the improvement of the work and living conditions of the workers of construction organizations and construction industry enterprises.

K.G. Gambaryan, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, participated and delivered a speech to the conference.

REGIONAL

LATVIAN CP CC PUNISHES PARTY, MINISTRY OFFICIALS

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 15 Aug 84 p 1

[Article: "In the Central Committee of the Latvian Comparty"]

[Text] At its regular session, the bureau of the Latvian CP CC heard the reports of the first secretaries of the party raykoms, E.P. Rode for the Tsesisskiy raykom, I.A. Bogdanova for the Rezeknenskiy raykom and A.V. Voyki for the Tukumskiy raykom, on the course of agricultural work in these rayons.

As was noted at the session, the Tsesisskiy, Rezeknenskiy and Tukumskiy Party Raykoms, rayispolkoms, RAPO, primary party, trade union and komsomol organizations of the agricultural-industrial complex are conducting specific work to mobilize the labor collectives for the harvest and the replenishment of fodder supplies, as well as for preparing the soil for the sowing of winter grain crops.

At the same time, not all the operations in these rayons are acting with the necessary initiative, consistency and coordination. In a number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses there are low rates of harvesting work, losses are permitted, everything is not done to conserve the harvest, there are shortcomings in the preparation of the soil for winter crops and work for the procurement of fodder has slackened.

Other shortcomings were also indicated at the session. These involved the conduct of the harvest, the preparation of the soil for winter crops and replenishment of fodder supplies. It was emphasized that such a state of affairs developed particularly in the operations of the Tukumskiy and Tsesisskiy rayons because the party raykoms, the rayispolkoms and RAPO did not display the necessary organization and principles and did not ensure the proper control for complete fulfillment of the measures worked out for a timely and high quality harvest, for increasing the volume of procurement and raising the quality of fodder and for preparing the soil for winter crops.

The CC bureau of the Latvian CP made it incumbent upon the Tsesisskiy, Rezeknenskiy and Tukumskiy party raykoms, rayispolkoms, RAPO, primary party organizations and operation managers and specialists to take comprehensive measures for the elimination of shortcomings in the course of agricultural work.

The task was set before the party raykoms, rayispolkoms and rayon agricultural industrial associations, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Cultivation, the State Committee for Agricultural Technology and the republic's kolhozes and sovkhozes to ensure the absolute maximum utilization of all possibilities and reserves in order to accelerate the rates of grain harvests, the fulfillment and over-fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations for sales to the state of grain of all planned crop types, maximum utilization of all cultivation for the replenishment of fodder resources, raising the rates of tillage and conducting autumn sowing in a qualitative manner and in the optimum agrotechnological time periods.

The bureau of the Latvian CP CC heard the report of M.L. Kaman, chairman of the republic's gosplan and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR, on the results of fulfilling the state plan for economic and social development of the Latvian SSR from January to July 1954. It was noted at the session that the party, soviet and economic organs and the labor collectives of the republic are directing their chief efforts to raising the intensification and effectiveness of public production and, on this basis, to raising further the people's well-being. According to the results of the seven months, further economic growth was achieved.

At the same time, the party raykoms and gorkoms, the ministries and departments, and the operation managers have still not ensured the implementation of the whole complex of measures directed to the successful fulfillment of the state plan for economic and social development of the republic for 1954 and for the whole five-year plan. In particular, as compared with the first half of the current year, there was an increase in the number of enterprises which did not fulfill the plans for production output, taking into account delivery obligations. Among these were a number of enterprises of Minlegprom (Ministry of light industry), Minleveyprom (Ministry of the Wood Processing Industry), Ministroymaterialov (Ministry of Construction Materials), Minleskhozprom (Ministry of Forestry and Timber Industry) and Minmestprom (Ministry of Local Industry), as well as enterprises of union subordination--the Riga experimental plants for means of mechanization and hydrometric instruments, "Rigakhimmash", the "Elektra" factory and several others. For the seven months of the current year, a significant number of associations and enterprises did not cope with the plan for production output and for growth of labor productivity; they did not achieve the planned proportion of production of goods of the higher category of production. Not all the ministries or enterprises of union subordination ensured fulfillment of the center-plans and socialist obligations for raising labor productivity by 1 percent above the plan and supplementary reduction of production costs by 0.1 percent. Ministroy and Minleskhozprom even permitted cost increases. Effective measures are not being taken everywhere for all types of savings of material resources and for strict observance of the policy of economy. In Ministroy, Minlegprom, Minpishichim (Ministry of Food Industry), Latvalakhsnastroy and the "Baltstroiostroy", "Jeltonastroiostroy" and "Meststroiostroy" trusts, in a number of legpromkhoses, as well as in several enterprises of Ministroymaterialov (Ministry of Construction Materials) and Minmestprom (Ministry of the Coal and Salty Industry), the disproportion between the growth rates of labor productivity and average monthly salary has still not been surmounted. Cases of unbounded adjustment of planned tasks so that they are reduced still exist.

All possibilities for increasing production output in animal husbandry are not fully utilized, especially in the operations of the Gulbenskiy, Tsesisskiy, Aluksenenskiy, Liepayskiy and Salduskiy rayons. Comprehensive measures for the organized and qualitative conduct of current agricultural work have not been taken everywhere.

There are serious shortcomings in capital construction. All reserves have not been brought into operation in transport.

The resolution passed by the bureau of the CC of the Latvian CP outlined measures for the further raising of the level of party and state management of the republic's economy, for the complete fulfillment and over-fulfillment of 1984 plans and socialist obligations for timely and qualitative working out of plans for economic and social development in 1985.

The bureau of the CC of the Latvian CP also examined the question of facts of gross violations of party and state discipline by the managers of the "Spetsdetal'" plant and the "Promkomplekt" trust of the Latvian SSR Ministry of Construction. An account of these was given in the article, "Summer Residents", in the newspaper PRAVDA. It was noted that a number of management workers in these enterprises systematically engaged in squandering and illegally acquiring scarce construction materials and designs and, to the detriment of production, utilized means of transport and construction mechanisms to build garden houses for themselves and other individuals. In addition, utilizing their position, they grossly violated the appropriate legislation and norms by constructing capital summer houses under the guise of small garden houses.

The management workers of the republic's Ministry of Construction and the party organization of the "Spetsdetal'" plant took an unprincipled position with respect to the manager-communists who violated party and state discipline by not stopping the illegal activities and not reacting to the signals of the people's controllers. Several responsible workers in the republic's Ministry assisted, by their actions, in the illegal acquisition of construction materials by private individuals from enterprises under their jurisdiction. They did not devote the required attention to questions of the assiduous utilization of materials and labor resources. This occurred as a result of the fact that the Riga gorkom, the party rayon committees, the ministries and departments did not completely ensure fulfillment of the Latvian CP CC bureau resolution, "On serious violations of party and government resolutions on the organization of gardening associations in the Latvian SSR."

A resolution was passed regarding the question that was examined. A severe reprimand was given to N.I. Kaftaylov, Minister of Construction of the Latvian SSR, for his display of lack of control and for not taking the necessary measures to stop the facts of mismanagement and squandering of stocks of materials in enterprises under his jurisdiction. A reprimand with entry on his registration card was given to deputy minister A. Ya. Krols for inadequate control of the activity of the management workers of the ministry and the enterprises and associations under its jurisdiction, as well as for personal impudence. It was taken into consideration that by resolutions of the Moskovskiy, Proletarskiy, Oktyabr'skiy and Kirovskiy raykoms, P.S. Gerashchenkov, former director of the

"Spetsdetal'" plant, V.N. Shchepetil'nikov, former manager of the "Promkomplekt" trust, and I.E. Skrastin'sh, secretary of the republican trade union committee of construction and manufactured construction materials workers, were excluded from membership in the CPSU, while Ya.A. Lantsers, deputy minister of construction of the Latvian SSR, was given a severe reprimand and notation on his registration card. The remaining individuals mentioned in the article, "Summer Residents", were dealt with by means of strict measures of party influence.

The attention of the party gorkoms and raykoms and the republic's Ministry of Construction was drawn to the inadequate work done to fulfill the above-mentioned resolution of the Latvian CP CC bureau. It was recommended that they make a thorough investigation of management workers who display private property tendencies, who strive for economic acquisition and personal enrichment, and who permit abuses of position for mercenary purposes.

Other questions were also examined at the session of the Latvian CP CC bureau.

12249

CSO: 1800/505

REGIONAL

EDITORIAL ON IDEOLOGICAL VALUES OF NATIONAL SYMBOLS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 84 p 1

[Article: "Symbols of the Fatherland"]

[Excerpts] The ideological saboteurs pour floods of dirty lies on the USSR and its friends. The cunning Western dealers try, by any means, to push their symbols on our market through various emblems, designs and inscriptions, together with their commodities.

The enemies try to utilize for their own ends the particular characteristics of youth psychology, which has no knowledge through personal experience of the stern tests of class struggle and warfare, when they have revealed to the utmost the true face of imperialism and its hatred of the socialist system. Some young people still yield to the "enticement of commodities," blindly worshipping the bright company trademarks and emblems and the trite inscriptions in foreign languages.

It is imperative to demonstrate constant concern for the ideological, moral, class and labor tempering of youth. This is not only an ideological task, but an economic one as well. If the great interest of youth and children in the various symbols, emblems, company trademarks and labels is not taken into account today, then an important channel of influence on the rising generation will be neglected.

The production of goods in the republic with symbols of the fatherland is increasing. Last year alone, their output constituted six million rubles. These involved commodities with the Kazakh national ornamental design: clothes, crockery, carpets, haberdashery, jewelry items and artistic ceramics. Sporting goods with the emblems of sports associations in all-union and international competition have become popular. The assortment of children's articles with labels is becoming wider and the output of postage marks, in the form of artistic envelopes and cards with symbols of the fatherland, has increased.

There are still quite a few unresolved problems, however. The main shortcoming is the lack of a clear-cut work system and the necessary requirement from the party committees directed to enterprise managers for output of goods with symbols of the fatherland. As a result, only six hundredths of a

percent of the overall volume of consumer commodities constitute this type of production. The range of such articles is narrow and their ideological and artistic level is low. Strange as it may seem, all this was demonstrated by the exhibition at the Republican House of Patterns. Here, for example, a sample pattern of a sporting troika was prepared from a piece of waterproof fabric on which yellow, green and other stars were drawn. A wind-breaker jacket for young people was sewn from a piece of fabric with the inscription "karate" and the incomprehensible letters "M.V.V." The Ministry of Local Industry is manufacturing a series of transfer labels for clothing and other articles which, for some reason, are in the shape of foreign cars. Attempts are sometimes thoughtlessly made to draw symbols anywhere at all. Due to poor control in order to please the indiscriminating customer, goods are frequently produced according to foreign patterns. This is happening, for example, at the Aktyubinskaya garment factory, where sport T-shirts are produced with a colorful emblem in English.

Lack of control and spontaneity are being permitted in the production of lapel badges. Imitating state decorations and medals, they are often produced with distortions and at a low artistic and technical level. In goods for youth, little use is made of current subjects with a socio-political, esthetic and pedagogical viewpoint. Clever operators profit by this and distribute primitively made T-shirts, handbags and kerchiefs with designs of a doubtful character. Insufficient clothing is made with attributes for students and school-children.

A symbol is not simply a spot of color, it is a fragmentary motif which must be precise and rich in meaning, with respect to thought, and attractive in terms of execution. It is also a means of visual agitation and esthetic education for youth in particular. In terms of instantaneous perception, symbols and thematic designs are similar to placards, and we cannot be indifferent to what they represent, as they dynamically and precisely reflect the variety of Soviet reality. The symbols of the fatherland on commodities must vivify the beautiful pictures of our native country, the monuments of our great victory, revolutionary and military attributes and our colorful national traditions. The development and propagation of symbols of the fatherland, including national ones, is an important party matter. Lofty social qualities can and must be fostered in people by means of symbols.

For this purpose, it is necessary to enliven the work accomplished by the ministries and at enterprises of artistic and technical soviets. Special sections for the development of symbols must be organized by them. Local party and komsomol committees must render effective assistance to the artistic and technical soviets, controlling and directing their work. Professional graphic artists must be recruited to work out symbols of the fatherland. A special role is assigned to the Union of Artists of Kazakhstan in this important work. The press, radio and television have extensive tasks in the propagandizing of symbols of the fatherland and in showing the best commodities with attributes.

12249

CSO: 1830/24

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION HELD

GF140900 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 27 Sep 84 p 3

[Excerpts] The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Science and Technology Commission held a session under A. Melkonyan, chairman of the commission.

The deputies reviewed the question on the utilization of the potential of the work collectives to implement science and technology achievements and develop the creative initiatives of the workers in the electrical and technical industry enterprises of the republic. Deputy Y. Khachikyan delivered a speech. In it he noted that considerable work is being carried out at these enterprises to fulfill the tasks set by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the resolutions of the party's Central Committee plenums following the congress regarding the promotion of the technical expertise and efficiency of production on the basis of speeding up scientific and technical progress. The implementation of modern scientific and technological achievements in production and the development of the technical creativity of the workers has become one of the main directions of the socialist emulation of many workers, engineers, technical experts, and collectives. Thanks to this, the production and economic denominators of the production associations and enterprises have considerably increased.

The commission drew the attention of the leaders of the electric and technical industry production associations and enterprises to the necessity of constantly perfecting their work to realize the potential of the work collectives in the implementation of science and technology achievements and the development of the technical creativity of the workers, making the acceleration of scientific and technical progress the task of each worker in order to reach a higher level of production. Particular attention has been paid to the promotion of the role of general meetings and conferences of work collectives in the management of enterprises, to questions of their work organization according to the defined order as well as the propagandization of the law on "the work collectives and the raise of their roles in the management of the enterprises, establishments and organizations" and to the strengthening of the work carried out to convey its demands to each worker.

The commission's sessions were attended by G. Bagdasaryan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and M. Bakhchinyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

CSO: 1838/6

REGIONAL

UZBEK SEMINAR ON KOMSOMOL GIRLS' POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 8 September carries on page 2 a 100-word UzTAG report titled "Increase the Activeness of Female Youth" announcing the opening on 7 September in Termez of a republic scientific practical conference whose theme is the communist education of female youth, including raising the labor and sociopolitical activeness of girls and acquainting them with the extensive rights which Soviet rule has given women.

UZBEK KOMSOMOL SHORTCOMINGS DISCUSSED AT PARTY AKTIV MEETING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 9 September carries on page 1 a 1,000-word UzTAG article titled "Train Active Builders of Communism" which outlines the themes discussed at the 8 September meeting in Tashkent of the Uzbek republic party aktiv. Participants in the meeting were Uzbek CP CC First Secretary Usmankhodzhayev, members and candidate members of the Uzbek CP CC R. Kh. Abdullayeva, Ye. A. Aytmuratov, I. G. Anisimkin, G. Kh. Kadyrov, Yu. P. Maksimov, V. K. Mikhaylov, T. N. Osetrov, A. U. Salimov, V. A. Golovin, N. M. Makhmudova, as well as CPSU Central Committee Responsible Worker V. V. Bakotin and VLKSM CC Sector Chief A. V. Neustroyev.

While the participants of the meeting gave credit for what has been achieved in work with republic youth, they focused attention on shortcomings. As observed at the 16th Uzbek CP CC Plenum, many of the republic's enterprises are experiencing severe shortages of workers at a time when part of the youth in the republic are not being drawn into production. Blame for this is placed on directors of enterprises and sector leaders who are not sufficiently concerned about augmenting the working class.

"More concern must be shown toward young construction workers, especially those sent from the republic to work on the Baykal-Amur Railroad, the gas-bearing regions near Tyumen, the Nechernozem region, and other all-union construction sites." After initial success in a campaign begun by the Komsomol to get republic youth to learn farm technology, formalism and bureaucracy have taken their toll, with the result that there is a chronic shortage of tractor drivers and mechanics-drivers of cotton-picking machines, according to the report. Among the most important tasks of the republic Komsomol are atheist training and the fostering in youth of selfless love for the motherland, hatred for her enemies, and a permanent readiness to rise to the defense of the fatherland.

REGIONAL

KIEV ENTERPRISE DIRECTOR EXPELLED FROM PARTY

[Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 October carries on page 2 a 200-word notice of the expulsion from the party of V. Tsyba, general director of the Kiev production association "Kristall," as the result of an investigation by the party control committee of the CPSU CC. Tsyba was found to have abused his official position by using a repair brigade from work to renovate his apartment and by doctoring the association accounts so that he and his deputy received prizes of over 8,000 rubles. The senior secretary of the association party committee, A. Lyamparskiy, was reprimanded for his connivance in these breaches of discipline. The article concludes that criminal proceedings have been instituted.

NABIYEV ADDRESSES PARTY ORGANIZATION MEETING

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian on 28 September carries an 800-word article on page 1 noting that First Secretary of the Tadzhik Communist Party R. N. Nabiyev took part in and addressed a meeting of the party organization of Dushanbe's textile factory No 2. Participants highlighted both the recent successes in fulfilling the plan, and the problems that remained with high rates of worker turnover.

NABIYEV SPEAKS TO KOMSOMOL LEADERS

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian on 29 September carries on page 1 a 300-word article covering a Tadzhik Central Committee meeting in which leaders of the republic Komsomol organization participated. Emphasis was placed on finding more concrete ways for young people to take part in the solution of economic problems. First Secretary R. N. Nabiyev spoke at the gathering.

CSO: 1830/66

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

KUNAYEV RECEIVES INDIAN AMBASSADOR--Sayid Nurul Hasan, India's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, has visited the Kazakh SSR. The high-ranking guest acquainted himself with the success the Kazakh people have achieved in economic and cultural development under Soviet sovereignty. Dinmukhamed Kunayev, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, received Sayid Nurul Hasan. During their sincere and friendly talks, Kunayev stressed the importance and necessity of maintaining and consolidating the many-sided cooperation between the Soviet Union and India for the prosperity of the two countries. The visiting ambassador described the Soviet Union as India's faithful friend. He added that the resolute, genuine, and peace-loving Soviet policy constitutes a sound guarantee for lessening international tensions and warding off the threat of nuclear war. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 22 Oct 84]

CSO: 1836/405

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

26 Nov 1984